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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVIII NO. 197— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 3 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

ELEVENTH-HOUR PEACE MOVE AT YERAVDA.

SAPRU-JAYAKAR MISSION ABORTIVE.

No Change Of Heart On Part Of Govt.

WILL VICEROY AND CONGRESS LEADERS MEET?

"The Chronicle" has reason to state that the Peace mission of Dr. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar has proved abortive. The Government it is clear, are not at present in a mood to yield to the National Demand as formulated by Mahatma Gandhi and the two Pundits. In short there is no change of heart on their part. The negotiations have broken down because of differences on fundamentals between the two parties. There is no doubt the final word rests with Mahatma Gandhi whom the Peace missionaries will interview to-day. But little hope is entertained of a settlement being arrived at in view of the attitude of the Government.

It is likely that an eleventh-hour attempt may be made to bring about an interview between the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi and the two Pundits so that a heart-to-heart may prove more fruitful than the present negotiators.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, it is undestood, will accompany Dr. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar to Yeravda.

JAYAKAR—SAPRU MEET BOMBAY GOVERNOR.

POONA, Sept. 2.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar arrived here at 8-15 to-night. Immediately on their alighting from the train an urgent telegram presumably from Simla was handed over to them requesting them to visit the Governor of Bombay immediately on arrival at Poona.

They boarded the Government House car and proceeded straight to Ganeshkind to see the Governor. This unexpected visit to the Governor is considered to be of considerable importance as the Governor, despite the fact that he is holding a large dinner party at Government House is meeting them.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar are meeting Mr. Gandhi at 11-30 to-morrow.—A. P.

AT GOVT. HOUSE.

Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar arrived at Government House at 8-40 to-night and left at 8-55 spending the fifteen minutes in close conversation with the Governor. No information is available regarding the subject of the conversation but it is understood that this might be the last effort to bring about peace.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar are meeting Gandhiji at 11-30 to-morrow according to the programme they made before arriving in Poona si that the conversations to-night with the Governor has not changes their programme.

As on the previous two occasions, the other Congress leaders now in Yeravda Jail will also participate in the peace talk between Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar and Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

JAYAKAR—SAPRU NEGOTIATIONS.

—:o:—

Last Stage Reached.

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 2.

With the arrival of Dr. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar on the third visit to Yerwada, the negotiations they have been carrying on may be said to have entered the last lap. Though both are far from optimistic, it is obviously premature to venture a definite declaration that their efforts have failed.

The fact that they are here to meet Congress leaders to-morrow morning and the further fact that conversations are likely to continue the following day also, would seem to belie any such statement with regard to the ultimate result, as has been made by an Allahabad correspondent.

It is, however, safe to say that Pandit Motilal and Pandit Jawaharlal are not satisfied that the Viceroy's offer which, by the way, is said to have gone considerably further to meet the Congress demand than his pubished declarations have done, does not go far enough.

FORLORN HOPE

After this it may seem a forlorn hope to expect the Mahatma, or other leaders in Yerwada are likely to take a different view, but the peacemakers do not apparently regard it so forlorn, at least not Mr. Jayakar, but for whom it is known Dr. Sapru would not be in Poona the third time.

Their persistence is perhaps a measure of how anxious a section of Government, both in India and England, is for peace; for it is an open secret that negotiations started at the instance of the Secretary of State, who first got into touch with the Mahatma in Yerawada Jail, through Mr. Srinivasa Sastri. Every subsequent turn in the negotiations has been taken with the fullest consultation between the authorities here and in England.

Whatever the outcome of the negotiations Sapru-Jayakar both have decided to sail for England in the third week of September and expect to be there a fortnight in advance of the date, when Round Table Conference is announced to take place. They appear anxious to keep the date of departure a secret in order to avoid hostile demonstrations.

LITTLE HOPE OF PEACE EFFORTS FRUCTIFYING.

—:o:—

Will Civil Disobedience Be Suspended?

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 2.

All forecasts of the result of the Jayakar-Sapru interview with the Nehrus are merely expressions of individual opinion as the peace makers have kept strictest silence. An unconfirmed rumour is prevalent at Allahabad that it may be possible for the Congress leaders to suspend the civil disobedience movement on the following conditions, namely (1) the Governor-General gives an undertaking to support the claims of the country at the Round Table Conference and (2) general amnesty is granted to political prisoners.

On the fulfilment of these conditions it might be possible for the Congress to suspend the Civil Disobedience campaign but Nationalist propaganda by meetings and similar other methods would be continued.

The impression of a lady Congress member however was that interview between the mediators and the Nehrus was disappointing and there was little hope of peace efforts fructifying as the Congress leaders were firm in their original demands. On the contrary some of those who had an opportunity of seeing Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar after the interviews gathered from their lighthearted and cheerful conversation that they were going to Poona with hopes of success.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Ayengar, Editor of the "Hindu" was present at the interview in Naini Jail.—A. P.

BOYCOTT: MAIN CONGRESS SUCCESS.

—:o:—

Govt. Of India's Tribute.

—:o:—

DECLINE OF C. D. MEANS INCREASED VIOLENCE.

RUGBY, Sept. 1.

The weekly ceport states that Peshawar District border remained quiet and the area of hostile activities moved southwest towards Kurram and Tochi Valley. The situation at present is well in hand but contains serious possibilities.

MORE SPECIAL POWERS.

A reference is made to the terrorist activity in Bengal already reported. The Legislative Council by passing the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act recently furnished the executive with special powers to deal with the movement. It is hoped that their vigorous use will bring it under effective control but difficulties of preventing isolated outrages are considerable.

The report mentions that educational boycott is losing strength and picketing of Allahabad University has been abandoned owing largely to the opposition of the students themselves, but the boycott of foreign goods still continues and remains the main success of the Congress. Consequent distress of many thousands of Indian dealers is increasing.

GOVT.'S FEARS.

The report expresses the view that generally the enthusiasm for the civil disobedience movement is declining, but as its failure becomes more pronounced the activities of those who favour violence are likely to increase.—B. O. W.

15,000 TO 20,000 IN FOREST SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Dictator And Others Convicted.

BALAGHAT, Sept. 2.

(From A Correspondent.)

As arranged Forest Satyagraha was inaugurated on the 1st inst. in Balaghat about 2 miles from the town. About 15,000 to 20,000 persons participated in the procession. A batch of volunteers broke the Forest Laws by cutting grass in the Government Forest. Their names were taken down. Satyagraha was to be started in Lanji Taluka also. Four persons were arrested and convicted to 6 months' R. I. Amongst this batch was Sjt. Nityanandji, the Dictator of the local War Council. Another batch will offer Satyagraha to-day.

CHITTAGONG RING-LEADERS CAPTURED

—:o:—

Sensational Chandannagore Raid.

—:o:—

HOT EXCHANGE OF SHOTS.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

With the permission of the French authorities and acting in conjunction with the Calcutta Police the Bengal Police carried out a raid at three o'clock this morning on a house in Chandernagore where the alleged absconding ringleaders of the Chittagong outrage were hiding. After an exchange of many shots Ganesh Ghose, Anand Gupta and Lokenath Bal and others were arrested. They were heavily armed.

HOW SUSPECTS WERE CAPTURED.

Bengal and Calcutta police having learnt from certain information that the alleged ringleaders of the terrorist movement of which Chittagong raid was the offshoot were inhabiting a house strategically surrounded by a jungle and possessing a tower which could be used as an observation post, and having obtained the permission and cooperation of the Administrator left Calcutta shortly after midnight this morning. On reaching Chandernagore the party led by Sir Charles Tegart crept by the jungle, but despite their precautions they had been overheard by the inmates who sallied out and opened fire.

A regular fusilade ensued during which Lokenath Bal who had fired was arrested and found with a fully-loaded 450 Colt, Anands Gupta and Ganesh Ghose fell as they had been hit, but when they were approached it was found that only Gupta had been slightly injured, Ghose who was unhurt was arrested. It was found that the former had been armed with loaded magazine and an automatic, with a bag of ammunition. The latter had a loded Webley revolver and fourteen sparerounds.

Makhan Ghoshal is believed to be the name of one of the suspected Chittagongites who fell wounded in a nearby tank and is presumed to have been drowned. Another arrested person, Sashidar Acharjee, had been employed as a ticket collector on the E. I. Railway. There were also two women, but these may be innocent as they had been probably merely introduced because a womanless household would have aroused suspicion. A search of the household revealed some lead aluminium and tools which had been possibly used for making bombs and ammunition.—A. P.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN CEYLON.

—:o:—

Indians Denied Settlement Certificates.

—:o:—

APPEAL TO VICEROY

COLOMBO, Sept. 1.

A mass meeting of Indians held yesterday has represented to the Government of India that the Ceylon Government affords no facilities to issue certificates of permanent settlement. Appointments of officers are not properly advertised nor conveniently placed in urban and planting areas. Planters are definitely apathetic in putting all eligible Indian immigrants on voters' list and are denying facilities. Singhalese are antagonistic to registration of Indians and carrying on counter-propaganda by exaggerating and spreading rumours about disabilities of immigrants for registering.

Indians had 10 per cent voting strength under the old Reforms, and fear that the proportion would considerably dwindle now, though it ought to be much higher. Indian registration is given in most unsympathetic hands.

The meeting has appealed to the Viceroy to assure Indians, that they are not worse off now and solicit His Excellency's immediate interference as the registers are closing on September 11.—A. P.

MOTILAL REFUSES TO BE RELEASED.

—:o:—

Unless He Completes His Term.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent).

BENARES, Sept. 2.

"Abhyudaya" a Hindi daily learns from a reliable source that Pundit Motilal Nehru declined to be released from jail. The Pandit says unless he completed his term of imprisonment he would in no case like to come out of jail.

The Delhi correspondent of the same paper 'phones that it is strongly rumoured that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will soon be transferred to Allahabad prison.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

New York.—Question Mark was reported off Cape Race at nine this morning (G.M.T.)

HANSA MEHTA GETS THREE MONTHS.

MR. LELE AWARDED 5 MONTHS' R. I.

Sjts. Trivedi, Erunza And Guzder Acquitted.

"NO EVIDENCE TO PROVE KNOWLEDGE OF GOVT'S. ORDER", SAYS MAGISTRATE.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Tuesday morning in the case in which five members of the sixth "War Council" of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee stood charged under section 188 I.P.C. for disobeying the order prohibiting the publication of the "Congress Bulletin."

The Magistrate found the first and the second accused, namely, Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Mr. P. R. Lele, President and Vice-President of the "War Council" guilty under section 188 and 109 I.P.C. in respect of three Congress Bulletins and sentenced them to three months' simple and five months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

The rest of the accused, namely, Mr. Trivedi, Secretary, "War Council", Mr. Jamnadas Erunza, Secretary, B.P.C.C. and Mr. M. D. Guzdar, Editor of the "Congress Bulletin" were acquitted on the ground that there was no evidence to show that they were aware of the order of the Government extending the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order for a further period of two months upto September 15.

The Magistrate, after passing the orders, left the court room. Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Mr. Lele were profusely garlanded by those present.

TOUCHING SCENES IN COURT.

Touching scenes were witnessed when the accused were being conveyed to the lock-up. Many Gujarati women offered garlands to Mrs. Mehta.

The Magistrate, in the course of his judgment, observed that Mrs. Mehta and Mr. Lele were members of the B.P.C.C. prior to the date of the extended order which was evident from the "Congress Bulletin" dated July 16, which commenting on the Government order remarked: "The Government wants our mouths to be gagged and sealed." There was evidence to show that they were aware of the order and hence the Magistrate found them guilty.

The other three accused according to the Magistrate were on a different footing. The prosecution had failed to prove that the accused had positive knowledge of the Government order. In the absence of proofs of service of the order, it could not be held, observed the Magistrate, that they had disobeyed an order of which there was no evidence on the record to the effect that they had knowledge of the order. The Magistrate, therefore, acquitted them.

TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

In passing the judgment the Magistrate said:—"The accused, five in number, were placed before me by the police under Section 188 read with section 109 I.P.C. in that they at Bombay on the 15th, 22nd and 27th August last disobeyed the order issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, dated 15 May and further extended by the Local Government banning the "Congress Bulletin" which contained matter likely to endanger human life and safety and likely to cause riot or affray and aiding and abetting each other.

The Magistrate after discussing at length the evidence of Mr. Kamath and Inspector Lyons, proceeded:—

The first question to be determined whether the accused were members of the B. P. C. C. on the 15th, 22nd and 27th August last. Mr. Kamat in his evidence has given the dates and the circumstances under which the accused joined the B. P. C. C. and I have no reason to disbelieve as far as the first, second, third and fifth accused are concerned because they did not choose to cross-examine him. As regards the fifth accused his name appears on the three bulletins, in two of which he holds himself out to be the publisher for the Satyagraha Committee and in the third for the Satyagraha Committee, B.P.CC. Mr. Kamat has also stated that the B. P. C. C. has more than five members and the accused are also members of the Satyagraha Committee. These facts were also not disputed by the first, second, third and fifth accused. In his statement the fourth accused did not deny them, although he took charge as secretary on the August. 23.

NOT ACCEPTING BARE WORDS.

I am unable to accept the fourth accused's bare words in preference to the evidence of Mr. Kamat who as Police officer has made inquiries, and further stated that the facts of the accused accepting office as Secretary on the August 20 appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" and this was not challenged by the accused. It is open to this accused to produce some records from the Congress Office to show that Mr. Kamat is not reliable but he did nothing. I am satisfied that the first, second, third and fifth accused were members of the B.P.C.C. on the above three dates and the fourth on August 22 and 27.

The next question to be determined is whether the three Bulletins were published and circulated under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. Mr. Lyons has candidly admitted that the Bulletins were not printed in the Congress House nor could he say who printed them. But the Satyagraha Committee has its Office in the Congress House and whenever he had occasion to make raids he came across a number of such Bulletins. Moreover when persons about to be arrested for selling Bulletins rushed inside the Congress House and there they would be given shelter. But the important fact which goes against the accused is the heading "Bombay Congress Bulletin" which appears on two Bulletins and on the third the heading appears in Gujerati: "Congress Patrika". Towards the end of it the fifth accused is mentioned as the publisher for the Satyagraha Committee B.P.C.C. If the first four accused who have been proved to be the President, Vice-President and Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. had nothing to do with these Bulletins they could have by notification announced that some persons connected with the B.P.C.C. had issued these. Similarly the fifth accused could have made his position clear by stating that he was not the "M. D. Gazdar" who called himself the publisher of the Bulletin. I am satisfied on the evidence that under the authority of all the accused the second and third Bulletins were issued and circulated and under the authority of the first, second, third and fifth ac-

(Continued on page 7.)

ASSEMBLY VOTERS NON-CO-OPERATE.

Vigorous Picketing By Congress Volunteers Everywhere.

ARRESTS GALORE.

GANGABEN AND KANTIBEN ARRESTED.

—:o:—

For Picketing Andehri Polling Booth.

—:o:—

The elections for the Suburban Seat in the Assembly took place on Tuesday, but owing to the vigorous picketing carried on by the volunteers most of the voters abstained from voting.

The police arrested 53 picketers, both men and women. At Ville Parle 12 ladies were arrested, but all of them were released except that Mrs. Deviani has been asked to present herself at the Bandra Court this morning. At Andheri about 33 women and men picketers were arrested, but all of them were released.

Mrs. Gangaben Patel and Mrs. Kantiben Barfiwalla, will be duly placed before the Magistrate.

As a result of the picketing by the Congress picketers not more than a dozen voters gave their votes on Tuesday.

At Santa Cruz also there was picketing with the result that hardly a dozen vCoters went to the polls. But no arrests were made.

ELECTION IN AHMEDABAD.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 2.

To-day is election day for the Northern Division Constituency of the Legislative Assembly from which Mr. V. J. Patel has till this time been elected.

The Gujarat Congress Committee and Navjivan Bharat Sabha have organised picketing of various polling stations in the city.

The police have so far arrested 24 pickets.—A. P.

72 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

(Through the telephone.)

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 2.

(4-30 p.m.)

There were Assembly elections to-day. The polling booths were strictly guarded by the police about 72 volunteers who were dissuading the voters from voting at the booths were arrested. So far about 80 votes have been recorded which were mostly by Parsi and Muslim voters, the majority of whom were Government servants.

9 Arrests For Polling Booth Picketing.

(From A Correspondent.)

JALALPORE, Sept. 2.

At 2 p.m. the polling of votes started. The picketing was strong as before. 150 picketers were arrested and 9 of them were put up in lock up. Others have been let off at 6 p.m.

VIGOROUS PICKETING AT NAVSARI.

Ladies Arrested And Released

(From A Correspondent)

NAVSARI, Sept. 2.

Vigorous picketing was carried on for not giving votes to Assembly members in Jalalpur. From morning, upto 12 noon, 24 women and 12 men were arrested by Mr. Antia. But later on when the time was over, except Mr. Parikshitta of Navsari Chhavani, all were released.

There are in all six polling stations. Police guard was kept on each polling station. The picketing being very vigorous, no voter was able to register votes.

Many volunteers have come from surrounding places for picketing, and everyone was ready to come in the place of the arrested ones, but they were all displeased as the polling was stopped at 12 noon.

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Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday the 11th September, 1930 at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Educational Reforms Circle—Regarding the formation of the Educational Reforms Circle for improving the defective system of education.

2. Letters from the President and Manager, Free Ayurvedic Dispensary at Kamathipura—Forwarding copies of the report of the working of the Dispensary.

3. Letter from Dr. R. K. Mahatre and Dr. Socrates Noronha, Delegates of the Corporation to the 41st Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute—Forwarding an account of the work done at the Congress.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

4. Recommending that in reply to their letters, regarding the proposed increase in the rents of Palton Road Municipal Chawls, Mr. Ghansham Chintoba Powar and others be informed to the effect of their Sub-Committee's report.

5. Recommending sanction to an amount of Rs. 374-3-0 being debited to the Wornout Water Mains Renewal Fund.

6. Recommending a grant of Rs. 211 to meet the cost of providing a hygienic water fountain at the King's Circle Gardens, Matunga.

7. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 3,656-0-7 being made to meet the cost of the installation and maintenance of the lighting arrangement at the Mahaluxmi and Mahim huts and at Moghul Lane huts.

8. Forwarding for information a letter from the Honorary Secretary, Congress Free Hospital, with an expression of the Committee's opinion that it is not necessary to make a grant at present for meeting the Corporation's donation to the Congress Free Hospital.

9. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders a Budget Transfer of Rs. 620 to meet the payment of the revised monthly allowance to the Y. M. C. A. for supervising directed games.

10. Recommending sanction to the Y. M. C. A. being paid at the rate of Rs. 125 per month per site for the supervision of directed games.

11. Sanctioning subject to the Corporation's sanction, certain variation in the Establishment Schedule of the Municipal Maternity Homes.

12-13. Statement of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (12) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (13) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee, subject to the Corporation's orders.

Schools Committee's letters—

14. Submitting a report on the desirability of shifting the Marathi School at Parel Village to the Municipal Bungalow on Golanji Hill.

15. Suggesting certain modifications in the Rule regarding the printing and publication of registers of children of school-going age.

16. Forwarding a report of the Special Attendance Officer about the progress of Free and Compulsory Primary Education in F and G Wards.

Letters from the Commissioner—

17. Requesting sanction to the sale of certain steel pipes removed from the Race Course.

18. Requesting sanction to the leasing of a Municipal plot of land at the junction of Lady Jamshedji Road and Lady Hardinge Road.

19. Requesting approval to the G.I.P. Railway being permitted to lay overhead insulated wire to the Railway chawls across Jackeria Bunder Road.

20. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of Anopheles larvae of mosquitoes.

21. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

22. Forwarding a report of the work done in the Municipal Laboratory.

23. Reporting the acquisition made by Government of certain plots of land at Dadar.

24. Requesting sanction to a gratuity amounting to Rs. 160-3-0 being paid to a retired scanvengering man in the Conservancy Branch.

25. Government letter—Conforming the modifications made by the Corporation in certain Pension, etc., Regulations.

26. Letter from Sir Patrick Kelly, Kt., C.I.E.—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution appreciating his services as a member of the Corporation.

27. Letter from Mr. Alwyn Ezra, Representative of the Corporation on the Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India—Forwarding a report from the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Museum regarding the question of removing of certain pictures from the Museum.

28. Letter from Mr. M. M. Desai, Representative of the Corpoation on the Board of Management of the Free Ayurvedic Dispensary at Kamatipura—Forwarding a report of the work done at the Dispensary.

29. Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting the names of Councillors who have ceased to be members of certain Committees owing to their absence from the Committee's meetings.

Notices of Motions—

30. From Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji—For requesting Government to summon a joint Conference of the representatives of the Municipality and Government to find out a solution as regards the proper sphere of each to raise additional revenues.

31. From Mr. A. P. Sabavala—For appointing Mr. V. C. Setalvad to be a member of the Tramways and Telephone Committee.

32. From Mr. S. G. Keni—For appointing Mr. Nanabhai Luxumon to be a member of the Water Committee.

33-35 From Mr. H. F. Maniar—(33) For requesting Government to appoint a non-official Committee to report on the allegations made regarding the ill-treatment of the political prisoners, (34-35) for requesting the Commissioner, (34) to submit proposals for the naming of a portion of Girgaum Road as Perin Road and (35) to acquire certain buildings between Samuel Street and Dongri Street for removing obstruction caused to traffic.

36-38. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas.—(36) For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to the increases in the Supervising Staff and Office Establishment of the Committee; (37) For appointing a Committee to consider what amendments are necessary in the Municipal Act to enable the Corporation to take over the administration of the Improvement Trust and (38) For requesting the Commissioner to place along with his own remarks reports from his subordinate officers on subjects on which reports are asked for by the Corporation.

39. From Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Seconded by Mr. Alwyn Ezra and other Councillors—For appointing Rao Saheb M. D. Rane to be a member of the Works Committee.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION.

40. (a) Regarding the question of the provision of a Slaughter House at the Bandra Slaughter Houses for slaughtering animals by "Jhatka" Process. (b) Letters from Mr. Karimbhoy Lalbhoy and others, from Mr. Ahmed Lingh Patel and others and from the Honorary Secretary, Shri Guru Singha Sabha—On the same subject.

41. Regarding the question of providing open spaces and recreation grounds in the City.

42. Regarding the question of the preservation of Bombay Castle and its conversion into a Civic Museum.

43. Regarding the filling in of a Municipal public well in the centre of Ovalwadi off Vithalwadi.

44. Regarding the question of renewing the term of office of the present Dean of the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital.

45. Regarding the question of the extension of the Tramway track from Dadar Terminus further westwards over Tlak Bridge.

46. Regarding the desirability of amending Section 194 of the Municipal Act so as to do away with the exemption of Government goods from Town Duty.

47. Regarding the Draft Amendments to Sections 39 and 136 of the Municipal Act, so as to enable the Corporation to pay an extra allowance of Rs. 2,000 a year from the Schools Fund to the Municipal Auditors.

48. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.

49. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding copies of excerpts from the Committee's Proceedings.

By Order of the President
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 2nd September, 1930.

Public Notices

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undermentioned goods, which are lying undelivered owing to the consignees failing to effect delivery, will be auctioned at G. I. P. Railway, Goods Depots, as shown below, at 13-30 HOURS, in accordance with Clause 2, Section No. 55 of the Indian Railway Act 9 of 1890.

AT SION GOODS SHED ON 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1930.

	Sender	Consignee	From	To	Inv.	Date	Commodity	Approximate weight
(1)	Mr. Muljee	Self	Katni Murwara	Sion	1	15-5-30	2 wagons charcoal	599 mds.
(2)	Messrs. Elias & Co.	Self	A. Lonavla Ghat		2	6-2-30	1 case Tea	30 seers

AT KALYAN GOODS SHED ON 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1930.

(1)	Messrs. Nagappa & Sons	Sakharam B.	Wadi	Kalyan.	3	3-2-30	1 wagon stones	626 mds.

Divisional Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 30th August, 1930.

W. T. GRIFFITHS,
Divisional Traffic Manager.
1534

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
0th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 8th September, 1930, (PARSI NEW YEAR), WEDNESDAY, the 10th idem (GENERAL ELECTIONS TO THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL), and SATURDAY, the 13th idem (KHORDAD SAL), those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 28th August, 1930.
1518

ENGINEERING.

FOR LATEST ENGINEERING DESIGNS, researches and plans about Electrical, Mechanical, Agricultural, Sanitary or Civil Engineering or others, consult Sir Ganga Ram Pocket Book of Engineering, the only book published by an Indian Knight Engineer to meet need of Urdu or English per V.P.P. Rs. 8. SIR GANGA RAM TRUST, LAHORE.
1524

NOTICE

One "Ordinary" Share Certificate No. 5157 of the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Rustomjee Bomanjee Khan have been LOST or MISPLACED. All persons having any claim on the said share are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their Registered Office at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this Notice after which date no claim will be considered and duplicate Certificate will be issued to RUSTOMJEE BOMANJEE KHAN.
R3166

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "TAMBA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 2nd September, 1930, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE OF FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 4 per share of Rs. 50 for the year ended 28th February 1930 sanctioned by the Shareholders at the Thirty-seventh Annual General Meeting held on the 28th August 1930 is made payable on and after Wednesday, the 3rd September 1930 between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, on production of the Share Certificates to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 19th August 1930.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.
Registered Office:—
Henshaw's Buildings,
19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
28th August 1930.
1519

NOTICE.

Mr. MAHOMEDALLY SHAIKH GULAMALLI GHAZANFER, who was engaged by us as a TRAVELLING SALESMAN on probation has ceased to be in our Service from the 1st of September, 1930.
A R3165

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 67 of 1930.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL CO., LTD. ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI MOOSA ..... Defendant.

To tax bill of costs of the plaintiffs between attorney and client.

Messrs. PURNANAND & JASUBHAI
Attorneys for the plaintiffs.

All persons concerned should attend me at my Office on THURSDAY, the 11th day of September, 1930, at 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon to proceed with the matter herein specified.
Dated this 28th day of August, 1930.
(Sd.) EDWIN GELLETT,
Taxing Master.
1539

A CHARKHA IN A RUPEE

Gandiv Rentia

MEANS 300 YARDS PER HOUR.

THIS CHARKHA was invented by Mr. ISHWARLAL VIMAWALA in 1921. It was tested in Satyagrahashram and highly recommended in "Navjivan", dated 5-4-1921.

It was again tested at Bardoli Ashram in June, 1930, and Mr. Laxmidas Purushottam who spun 300 yards of 18 counts in an hour has given a nice certificate.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Simple Charkha	1	0	0
Charkha with Punibox	1	4	0
Charkha in a Case	1	12	0
Fitting Charge	0	2	0

Weight of one is 4 lbs.

PACKING CHARGE for one and two Charkhas is the same 8 annas; for 3 and 4 Charkhas, 10 annas; for 5 and 6, twelve annas. Write with the name of your Railway Station to
THE GANDIVA PRESS, SURAT.

Amusements.

PATHE CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.
DAILY 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD
with
NELSON KEYS,
Adapted from the Famous Stage Play
by
CHARLES MARLOWE
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
SATURDAY NEXT.
THE EVENT OF THE YEAR.
BILLIE DOVE.
in
CAREERS
BEAUTIFUL BILLIE'S FIRST TALKIE.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
To-night 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
One of the really great pictures of all Time!
CHANG
Mightiest of the Mighty.
NEXT SATURDAY.
CARLO ALDINI
in
"Who Has Seen Bobby"
Special for PATETI WEEK!

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!!
This evening at 6-30 P.M.
27th Performance!
Prem-Devata
To-morrow evening and every evening at 6-30 P.M.
PURNA SWA-TANTRYA
AT THE
BOMBAY THEATRE
Balmohan Sangit Mandali

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

Sale of the undermentioned property will take place on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, as Wednesday, the 10th idem is declared a Public Holiday.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF DOCTOR STREET AND KHARA TANK ROAD, BHENDI BAZAR.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1223 of 1915 (Fatmabai, widow of Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy vs. Ahmedally Shaikh Kaderbhoy and others), and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 11th October, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Doctor Street, admeasuring about 161 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 2640, New No. 9652, Old Survey No. 1006, New Survey No. 4890, Cadastral Survey No. 3670 of Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7022, Street No. 137, etc. and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by Doctor Street, on the North by Public Road, and on the South by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothe
Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street. BOMBAY.

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REPUTATION

The reputation of a manufacturer is a most difficult thing to build up, an easy thing to lose, therefore to a manufacturer of repute his reputation is his most jealously guarded possession, and this is reflected in the uniform excellence of the goods he manufactures.

The house of Merck has been in existence for more than 260 years, and has steadily built up a reputation for purity and reliability unequalled throughout the world. This reputation is behind every bottle of the famous Merck brand of Hydrogen Peroxide (12 Vols.) which has been named

MERCKOZONE

for the protection of users who may be offered inferior substitutes when they ask for the well-known MERCK brand.

For all the manifold purposes for which Hydrogen Peroxide is used there is no preparation to equal MERCKOZONE, specify MERCKOZONE always and see that you get it, the product that has a reputation behind it.

ISSUED IN 4 OZ., 10 OZ. & 20 OZ. PATENT BOTTLES.

YOUR CHEMIST CAN SUPPLY IT.

E. M.

SURE CURE

Try the Indigenous Herbs of India

Through

Dr. N. V. KULKARNI,

Herb Specialist

who guaranteedly cures, Diabetes, Astama, Bronchitis Consumption, (T. B.), Eczema (Dry and weeping) and other Skin diseases, Sex Debility, Gonorrhoea and Syphilis of any type. Those who have got tired of medicines and injections should come and see him personally.

Time: 2-30 to 6-30 Daily except Sunday;

EMPIRE BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBA

Dad . . .

When Dad comes home from the Office worn-out, irritable — sick to death of "Dear Sirs" and "so much per cent" — with a head that aches and a brain like lead — how good he finds a couple of

CAFIASPIRIN

tablets! In a few moments the ache and the brain-tiredness have gone, his nerves are soothed, and the familiar smile lights up Dad's face again. And Mother too, the girls, the whole household, find in CAFIASPIRIN a friend that frees them from aches and pains, and restores them to cheerful well-being.

BAYER

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers Thomas Wilkinson Ltd. Manufacturing Chemists, 45, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1. England.

TRADE & FINANCE.

Large Sums Go In Treasury Bills

BIG FLUCTUATIONS IN SILVER PRICES.

Weekly Market Reviews.

(From Our Special Correspondent.))

MONEY.

Although exceptionally large amounts are being invested in Treasury bills, these are in a great measure offset by maturities. Money rates, accordingly, are almost unaffected, call funds being placed at about 1 3/4 to 2 1/4 pper cent. Trade being poor, there is a fall in demand from that quarter amounting to Rs. 54.91 lakhs. The total sales of treasury bills during the week amounted to Rs. 494.25 lakhs against maturities of Rs. 232.75 lakhs. against maturities of Rs. 232.75 All throughout September and during the first half of October Government have heavy maturities, but it is expected that these funds will be reinvested in treasuries. It would appear from the latest weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India that Government have now availed themselves of the full £5 million sterling credit arranged with the Imperial Bank, London, by borrowing the remaining £1 million. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 2 1/2 per cent. two months 2 3/4 per cent., three months 3 per cent., four months 3 1/4 per cent. and six months 4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The Statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 22nd August shows an increase of Rs. 310.28 lakhs in the cash balance of the Bank which now amounts to Rs. 27.21,35.000 as compared with Rs. 29.92 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 27.40, an increase of 2.33 per cent. over last week. Loans have risen by Rs. 126.91 lakhs. while Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have decreased by Rs. 87. 27 lakhs and Rs. 1.89 lakhs respectively. Government deposits appreciated by Rs. 222.94 lakhs to Rs. 20.60 crores and other deposits by Rs. 91.93 lakhs to 76.29 crores. The Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET.

Gilt-edged stocks remained quite steady and there was a fair enquiry in short-term bonds. The new 6 per cent. Loan was in demand at about 5 annas premium but there was not much offering. In other scrip there was a fractional rise in prices. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper gained about 8 annas to Rs. 64-8 on bear covering oking to approach of settlement, while 5 per cent. 1945-55 loan was in request at Rs. 101-4 being nearly 12 annas higher than last week. 6 per cent. 1931's were steady at Rs. 101-4 and those naturing in 1932 improved to Rs. 102. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 loans are quoted at Rs. 96-4 and Rs. 100. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan remained unchanged at Rs. 73-4 and 1934-37 at Rs. 89-4. 4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan receded to Rs. 83-10, while 1934 Bonds were unaltered at Rs. 94.14.

LARGE SUMS IN TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six and three months' Treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 26th instant. Total amounts offered were Rs. 1,07,25,000 and Rs. 3,35,50.000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-9-0 and above aggregating Rs. 1 crore were accepted in full. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 99-0-6 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-0-3 received approximately 61 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders for three months bills was Rs. 1 crore. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months were Rs. 4-13-11 and Rs. 3-14-7 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months Treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday the 27th August to Monday the 1st September 1930 at Rs. 97-10-0 and Rs. 99-1-0 per cent respectively. Intermediate six and three months bills sold from 20th to 25th August amounted to Rs. 74,50.000 and Rs. 2,20,75,000 respectively.

Tenders for six and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 2nd September. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 5th September 1930. Other conditions are us usual.

The Currency statement of the 22nd instant shows an increase of Rs. 174.13 lakhs in note circulation which now stands at Rs. 172.36 crores. Silver coins have risen, by Rs. 78.01 lakhs to Rs. 114.82 crores, while silver bullion under coinage is down by Rs. 76.58 lakhs to Rs. 4.42 crores. Securities in India and in England moved up by Rs. 118.32 lakhs to Rs. 19.57 crores and by Rs. 54.37 lakhs to Rs. 1.27 crores respectively. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 82.10, a decrease of 6.69 per cent. under last week.

The Statement of the combined account of the Gold Standard and Paper Currency Reserves as of 22nd August 1930 is given below:—

LIABILITIES.

	(in crores.) Rs.
Notes in Circulation	172.36
Rupee Redemption	40.00
	212.36

ASSETS.

	(in crores.) Rs.
Silver Coin and Bullion	105.91
Rupee securities	19.57
Gold securities	51.73
Gold coin and bulion held in India	32.28
Gold coin and bullion held in England	2.87
	212.36

The percentage of gold and gold securities to the total liabilities is 40.91 per cent.

N. B.—The gold standard reserve of £40 million has been revalued at 1s. 6d. per rupee and the excess of Rs. 13-1/3 crores in the total assets is assumed to have been withdrawn in the form of silver coin and bullion and kept by the Government of India.

EXCHANGE.

An easy feeling prevailed in Stering exchange at the outset, as the week progressed the tone became slightly better, on selling orders from abroad of ready T. T. for investment into treasuries. There is almost a complete absence of trade, both import and export. A press communique in connection with remittances to the Home Treasury reveals that Government have sold £51,816 sterling during the week. In ready T. T. occasional business was done at 1s. 5-25/32d, while forward deliveries remained unchanged but distinctly easy. The following are the forward rates:—August to October 1s. 5-3/4d. November/January 1s. 5-25/32d. and February 1s. 5-3/4d.

The dollar sterling quotation declined from dol. 4.87-1/8 to dol. 4. 86-15/16, but closed at dol. 4.87. French francs appreciated from 123.dol. 3 to 123.76. The Belga and the Italian lira are quoted at 34.84 and 92.98 respectively.

GOLD.

With continued seasonal slackness in the demand for gold, prices dropped further and ready touched Rs. 21-7-0 per tola. It may be noted that this price is much below the import parity. The daily offtake averages some 8000 tolas, while stocks on hand approximate 3 lakhs tolas. Sovereigns remained unchanged at Rs. 13-9-3 both for ready and delivey 5th September. In London the quotation for gold was steady at 85s. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-7-6 and Rs. 21-7-0 for ready, Rs. 21-7-9 and Rs. 21-7-0 for 9th September settlement and Rs. 21-8-3 and Rs. 21-7-6 for 8th October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £45,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £98,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs 8,53,452 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £23,000.

The Transvaal gold output for the month of July last amounted to 912,652 fine ounces as compared with 887,867 fine ounces for June 1930 and 389,480 fine ounces for July 1929.

SILVER.

Prices in the silver market broke by as much as one rupee per 100 tolas on Saturday following reports from Shanghai that the Government of India had sold some 15 million ounces of silver to British banks for shipment from Bombay to China and payment in London. The tone of the market has since remained earratic with a steadier feeling at the close on bear covering and improved advices from Shanghai. Ready after falling to Rs. 46-9 improved to Rs. 46-15, but receding again to Rs. 46-6 closed at Rs. 47-4 per 100 tolas. The Shanghai tael moved likewise declining from 1s. 7 1/2d. to 1s. 6-7/8d. but closed at the former level. The daily offtake continues at about 90 bars, while stocks on hand amount to 4200 bars.

The return of the currency department in London. The return of the currency department of the 22nd instant shows a decrease of Rs. 76.58 lakhs in silver bullion under coinage, an increase of Rs. 54.37 lakhs in securities in London and Rs. 118.32 lakhs in rupee securities. The operation is presumable in connection with Government's reported recent sales of silver. The Daily Trade Return of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce issued to-day shows a shipment of 250 boxes of British silver dollars valued at Rs. 6,09,800 and 4601 bars of silver bullion valued at Rs. 62,25,440 to Hongkong by Dy. Manager Hamallage.

In London the highest and Lowest rates during the week were 16-11/16d. and 16-3/16d. both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 47-4 and Rs. 46-6 for ready, Rs. 47-3 and Rs. 46-5 for 13th September settlement and Rs. 46-14 and Rs. 46-1 for 11th October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £2,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £93,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 734 bars and Rs. 114,000 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £13.500.

SHARES.

The share market is still closed to all forward dealings and there are no further developments in the situation. The cash section was also closed during major portion of the week on account of Stock Exchange holidays.

The present policy of the Stock Exchange Committee has found hasty support in certain quarters. But it would appear that the matter has not been given the consideration it need in all its bearing.

In the first place it is an unprecedental thing for a Stock market to be closed for such along interval and it must always be borne in mind that a Stock Market is primarily intended to facilitate free flow of investment and transfer of capital and not merely to provide an avenue for speculation, as is understood by a certain section in the City.

Thus, for the sake of a few gain-seekers it would be hard to penalise genuine investors. Crash followed crash on the American Stock Exchange and yet the authorities never deemed it necessary to interfere with the normal course of business and check the more or less natural phenomenon that had overtaken the market. In London the failure of the Hatry group did not necessitate the closing down of the Stock Exchange. There is always a natural level to which prices will tend and if they stand either below or above that limit, economic factors come into operation forcing price levels to some natural basis

Since the Stock market was closed in Bombay, the price of cotton has been more or less stabilised and thus the one great daiger to the mill industry of falling cotton prices, would appear to be out. As a matter of fact things point to steady prices of raw cotton.

Looking at the situation from an investor's point of view, it would appear very hard on him since he cannot get rid of his stocks if he chooses,to meet either his financial needs or to get out of the market altogether, which should be his own choice and not of the Stock Exchange authorities, as it virtually is under the present circumstances. The plea that the brokers' interests are safeguarded by this action of the Stock Exchange is far from true, since the broker is or at least ought to be more concerned with genuine nvestors and not perform the dual role of a broker and a jobber.

Once again it may be pointed out that the Government of Bombay should take necessary steps to get the market opened to at least cash business in all scrips and pay no heed to the press propaganda in favour of this "hartal" by the Stock Exchange Committee.

The following are the approximate figures of production during July 1930, of iron and steel at the Steel Works of Jamshedpur; pig iron 51.792 tons, steel ingots 50,780 tons and finished steel 36,670, tons.

CALCUTTA.

Hessians continued dull and uninteresting, price being Rs. 9/8 at the close. Jute shares in the Calcutta market lacked animation.

A SAFE—

and Satisfying

A Perfect and Pleasing

Tonic

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).

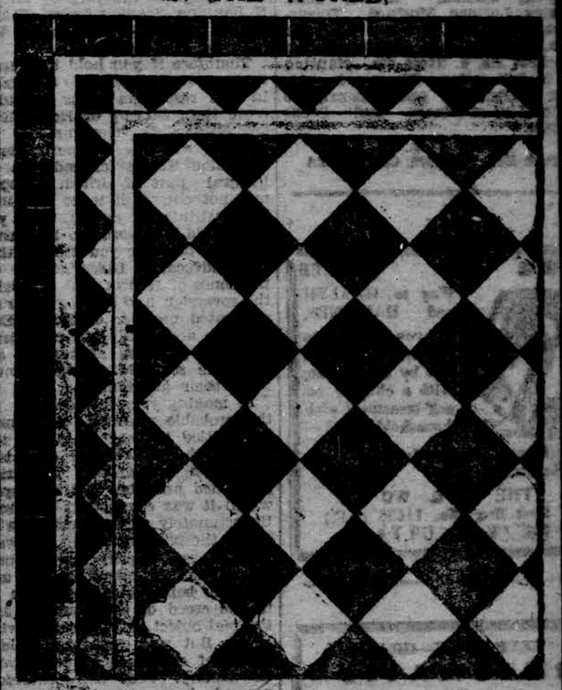
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Branch :— Kalbadevi Road.

EARN Rs. 300 PER MONTH

Learn practically or by post best and cheapest soaps (Rs 4 per maund) from two graduates and earn Rs. 300 a month. Ten times money refunded if failure. Particulars with testimonials of successful candidates, sellers and of buyers free. SOAP TRAINING HOUSE, Saidpur, E. B. Rly. (Bengal).

THE BIGGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.



Beautiful Floors.

WHICH house would you occupy in preference—a house with indifferent "kuteha" flooring, or one with clean, shining, and decorative tiles? The answer is fairly obvious. It is not only for its natural beauty that you would choose it, but from the points of economy and cleanliness as well. No dust-catching mats or expensive carpets, which need daily cleaning and dusting and frequent replacement.

That is the question which all quick-thinking and progressive property owners are to-day answering by getting their houses paved with modern, sanitary and beautiful tiles, and the best, cheapest and most economical tile produced at

THE ELEPHANT GLAZED TILE FACTORY

144, Dharavi Road, Dharavi, BOMBAY 17.
Showrooms:—2, Bruce Street, BOMBAY

Branches:—
LAHORE CANTT. AHMEDABAD MADRAS
Ganga Ice Factory Build., Punch Kuwa, 113, Armenian Street,

THIS old proverb clearly demonstrates the evil consequences of pregnancy on the mother's system. For the mother must provide the extra *Calcium* (lime) necessary for the building up of strong bones and teeth in her baby. Unless her diet contains this extra supply, the calcium is withdrawn from the mother's bones and teeth.

Only by taking Kalzana, the Calcium food, during these months, will you prevent Calcium deficiency and its consequences: general weakness, tooth decay, loss of hair in the mother—disposition to rickets, weakness of the bones, painful teething in the baby.

Kalzana contains Calcium in exactly that scientific form (a combination of Sodium lactate and Calcium lactate) in which the Calcium is easily absorbed and retained by the body.

"Kalzana acts efficiently in all conditions in which a lime food is required, because Kalzana promotes Calcium retention,"
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WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION

Thana Sessions Judge's Charge To Jury

The following are extracts from the charge to the jury by Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge, Thana, in the case against three Vile Parle volunteers.—

Therefore if you hold that freedom or Independence advocated in this resolution was nothing more than Swaraj or Home Rule or responsible Government or what is now the favourite term Dominion Status for India as an integral part of British Empire and not outside it to be attained by constitutional means, then, you must hold the words to be harmless. If however you think that they advocate Independence in the sense of severing the link with the sovereign and ceasing to be an associated member of British Empire the necessarily you must hold it to be seditious attempt to seduce the servants of the Crown from their allegiance.

In making your inference as to the probable meaning you would be entitled to bear in mind the creed and object of the organisation from which the resolution proceeded and the activity upon which it was engaged at the time. Unfortunately the hurry with which the previous stages of investigation and inquiry were completed has not permitted of any evidence being laid before you as to the creed of the Congress and the real object it has been striving after. But you can take judicial notice of events constituting public history. You can therefore properly have regard to the civil disobedience movement and all that it signifies to which the Congress had given its adherence before passing this resolution in construing the meaning of it. But in absence of all specific evidence I cannot ask you to assure that Congress creed necessarily involves separation of India from British Empire.

DUTY OF SOLDIERS AND POLICEMEN.

You now turn to the second sentence which, it us urged, aims at seducing soldiers and policemen from their duty. What however it does is to tell them that it is no part of their duty to commit cruel assaults on unarmed and 'ahinsa', i.e., unoffending, or as in English version, unresisting people, that if they committed such assaults even under orders of their superior officers they would be liable to be punished by the law of the land. But that is really the law. As Capt. Cooper said: "A soldier would be responsible if he acted under an order of his officer which was unlawful under the Army Act or under the law of the land. If a soldier obeyed order which was not covered legally he would not be executed." And it would not be a lawful order to commit, mark the words, cruel assaults on unarmed and "unresisting" people. "Commit cruel assaults" may be only a rhetorical expression for "use force". But what makes this sentence, to outward appearance, inoffensive is the coupling of the word "unresisting" with the word "unarmed". Situation might arise when it may become necessary to disperse even an unarmed crowd, by force if it resists an order to disperse given by a proper authority. And in that case it will be the duty of every soldier to obey his superior officer's command, without question. But such a situation is inconceivable in case of an "unresisting" crowd if by "unresisting" crowd is meant one prepared to listen and obey the order given by a proper authority. I will read to you the provisions of law as to circumstances under which force can be used against a mob by police or military. (Sections 127-131, Criminal Procedure Code, read.)

From these provisions you will see that the mob must have been first asked to disperse by a proper authority. It is only when it disregards that order that force could be used to disperse it. Now the question is whether by the word "unresisting" is meant a crowd which is prepared to listen and obey the order or even one which is not prepared to obey that order.

WHEN FORCE IS JUSTIFIED.

You, gentlemen, cannot be unaware of the nature of activity styled civil disobedience movement in which the Congress and its sympathisers are at present engaged. It makes no secret of its aim to paralyse and ultimately subvert Government by asking large masses to break the laws. Such an assembly is undoubtedly an unlawful assembly even though unarmed and even though it styles itself non-violent. The moment it refuses to disperse on a proper order being given it becomes liable to have force used against it. And then it will be the duty of every policeman and soldier to use all requisite force on being commanded by his superior to do so. A refusal then to carry out the orders of his superior by a soldier might entail on him even death penalty at the hand of Court Martial (Section 27-e), Indian Army Act, read.

If you find on reading this leaflet, in the light of the activity on which the Congress was engaged at the time, that the word "unresisting" is a mere camouflage to conceal the real intention which is to tell the soldier and policeman not to use force on unarmed Satyagrahis engaged in civil disobedience movement when ordered by their superior officers, it will certainly be a seduction of both from their duties. If you think the word "unresisting" is not used as a mere camouflage and by insertion of it it is really meant to convey the idea of an assembly not disobeying the lawful order given under Section 127, Cr. P. C., to disperse, then, of course it is impossible to read seduction in this language. In drawing your inference you will remember that I told you in the beginning about the cardinal rule of construction. You have to look in the first place at the language as a whole without omitting a single word which is there or importing into it a word that is not there, giving each word its ordinary, natural and grammatical meaning and reading it in the light of circumstances which brought forth this resolution and supplied the occasion and motive for its promulgation.

There is, gentlemen, another aspect of the case on this point to which I must draw your attention however briefly. Capt. Rajan is a medical officer and as such it will not be his duty any time to use force on an unlawful assembly o resisting mob. If, then, it was not his duty to use force, to tell him not to use it cannot, with reason, be said to be seducing him from his duty. It would however be undoubtedly the duty of Dharam Singh to use force. If you hold that leaflet was not offered to Dharam Singh but only to Capt. Rajan then you will have to consider whether the charge so far as seduction from duty is concerned could, in any event, be sustained.

THE SECOND COUNT.

Turning now to the second count it charges accused 2 and 3 with abetment of the offence under Section 131 by accused 1. Abetment is defined by Section 107, I. P. C. (Section 107 read and explained.)

If any one abets an offence in one of the ways stated in this section and is also present at the commission thereof then Section 14 declares that he shall be deemed to have committed such act or offence. (Section 114 read.) That is, he will be punishable as if he did the act himself. Even if he be not present at the time, but if the act abetted is done, then, too, he is punishable with the punishment provided for the offence. (Section 109 read.) Admittedly these accused were not present where the leaflet was given to Capt. Rajan and if present at the tendering of one to Dharam Singh they were so not voluntarily but more or less under compulsion, their offence if any would fall under Section 109 rather than Section 114.

Turning back to the definition of abetment the first of the three manners of abetment stated there is instigation. Instigation means urging, stimulating, bringing about the doing of a thing by persuasion or incitement. Instigation of accused 1 by accused 2 and 3 in that sense is not proved. The third manner specified is intentional aid by any act or illegal omission in the doing of the thing abetted. Here approval of, and passive acquiescence in, what another was doing would not be an abetment. He must actively render some help which facilitates the doing of the act abetted.

The second mode referred to is that he "engages with one or more other person or persons in any conspiracy for the doing of that thing, if an act or illegal omission takes place in pursuance of that conspiracy, and in order to the doing of that thing." I particularly invite your attention to this clause. The latter part of it need create no difficulty. For on the supposition that leaflets had been delivered or tendered the very act abetted was done. All that you have to see is whether accused 1 and 2 were engaged in a conspiracy for distributing these leaflets. To conspire is to combine, or to agree to do a thing together. Such conspiracy can be inferred from circumstances. And if those accused 2 and 3 over and above accompanying accused 1 also carried similar leaflets which could have been for no other purpose but similar distribution then does it not reasonably follow that they must have agreed or conspired beforehand to join in the distributing work? The accused 2 and 3 deny that they had any leaflets. Accused 3 even tells you he was unaware as to the mission on which accused 1 was engaged and adds that it was by merest fortuitous circumstances that he happened to be whence he was taken in charge. But Capt. Cooper has definitely stated that the leaflets were with all the three. And so have the sepoys Dharam Singh and Rajpal. Are any of them likely to make a mistake? If that contingency is excluded then is there any ground to doubt their veracity? If you accept their testimony and hold that they also carried some of these leaflets openly in hand see whether it does not follow that they must have conspired together in the matter of this distribution of leaflets before coming together into the military area. If so they would be liable as abettors not under Section 114, but under Section 109, as I told you before, read with Section 131.

Lastly, gentlemen, you will not overlook that salutary rule of giving benefit of every reasonable doubt to the accused. The doubt of which you give them the benefit must be reasonable such as a prudent man might entertain after considering all the materials before him and not a weak hesitation to make up the mind.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

To,

The Foreman of the Jury.

Q.: Are you unanimous?

A.: No, and there is no possibility of our reaching an unanimous verdict.

Q.: What is the decision?

A.: Four against one.

Q.: What is the verdict of the majority?

A.: All the accused are not guilty.

MODERN ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

Mr. M. Ratnaswami's Lecture

The inaugural address of the Presidency College Muslim Association was delivered at the college hall by Mr. M. Ratnaswami Member of the Madras Services Commission, Khan Bahdaur Abdur Rahman Saheb presided.

Speaking on "The recent progress in the Islamic countries", Mr. M. Ratnaswami gave an interesting account of the progress made economically, socially and politically by Afghanistan, Persia, Iraq, Sriya and Turkey since the great War and by Egypt. After the declaration of independence by Afghanistan, he said, King Amarullah perceived that to conserve the independence reforms had to be carried out. He closely followed the example of modern Turkey in all matters, though it ultimately cost him his throne. His failure was due to the difference in the conditions of Turkey and Afghanistan. In Turkey the tribal conditions did not exist to the same extent as in Afghanistan. Moreover Western civilisation had already begun to influence Turkey, whereas in Afghanistan, social conditions were more or less in a primitive state. Like some people who desired to get all reforms in their own time instead of resting contended with paving the way for reforms, King Amanullah proceeded too rapidly and it proved to be his ruin.

As regards Persia the policy pursued by other Powers during the war was that of Lord Curzon namely of having a number of Islamic countries under the tutelage of Great Britain. This policy received a set-back under the leadership of Razack Khan. Beside other reforms he paid attention to the industrialisation of the country, which he considered necessary, if Persia were to retain its freedom. But his industrial policy was for granting no concession and taking no loans, lest the country should be dominated by foreign capital. He realised that the Government should be broad-based if the reforms initiated by him were to be continued. So a system of parliamentary government was adopted. But, like Afghanistan, Ministers were made not responsible to the National Assembly.

After the War, Iraq and Syria became mandatory territories, the former under the control of England and the latter under the control of France. Iraq had complete independence: but every minister was bound to have an English advisor and the High Commissioner had the power of veto in his hands. Though educational progress was attained, material progress did not receive much attention in Iraq Works of irrigation were not attended to and even those initiated by Turkey when it had Iraq in its possession were not continued. The promotion of commerce was also neglected. But Syria progressed well under the French in all directions, and it was being brought to a condition of prosperity. Syria was composed of a number of small territories and the only question facing it was whether the system of government should be unitary or federal. The speaker thought that the French would not favour a federal system of government.

The speaker then referred to the progress of Turkey and explained how enthusiastically reforms were accepted there. The Europeanisation that was rapidly going on in every sphere of life in Turkey was due to the conviction that to hold their own against European countries, the conditions which made those European countries great should be made to exist in Turkey also. In such a process of Europeanisation, every external had its value. Agriculture and industries were promoted in Turkey and unlike Persia, Turkey did not fight shy of foreign capital. Turkey had also a good net-work of Agricultural and general banks. What would interest a student of constitutional history was the form of government that was being tried there. Ministers in Turkey were not only responsible to the legislature but they were under the direct control of the legislature.

The progress of Egypt commenced from the time it became a British protectorate. But now its attention was being distracted owing to the political uncertainty. Either it must go back to the state of a Protectorate or accept the terms of Britain and become independent.

One of the chief lesson the history of these Islamic countries afforded them was, the speaker concluded that if an Eastern country determined to stand on a footing of equality with European countries, it should adopt those experiences by which the European States had achieved freedom. In modern times the influence of Europe dominated the rest of the world and Eastern countries should westernise themselves if they desired to be free. Another lesson he would like to draw was the need for each one doing his bit for promoting the social progress of his country. From the examples of the modern Islamic countries, it had been proved to the hilt that modern progress was quite compatible with Islam. Therefore, Muslim students should do their best to work on these lines.

With a few remarks from the chair, the meeting terminated.—"Hindu."

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Parade of National Militia 6-30 a.m., Congress House.

THURSDAY, September 4.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

—:o:—

DEATH.

D'Sa—Edward of Fergusson and Co., son of Mr. B. D'Sa of Mangalore expired at 6 p.m. yesterday. Funeral will leave 285 Frere Road for Sewree at 5 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from Bombay of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 1st instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

The Clan "Graham" left Suez on Sunday.

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS CIRCLE.

The E. R. C. will meet on Friday (5th inst.) at 6 p.m. at the Royal Institute of Science, (in the Chemistry Room No. 49) at Mayo Road. Principal Meldrum will preside.

On Saturday (6th inst.) the E. R. C. will meet at 5 p.m. at the Alexandra Girls English Institution, Waudby Road. Mr. C. M. Cursetji will preside.

PROF. WADIA'S LECTURE.

Under the aupices of the Dubash Lane Ganapati Festival at Girgaum Back Road, Prof: P. A. Wadia will deliver lecture on Wednesday (3rd inst.) at 6-30 p.m. on "The present day Economic condition of India."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the R.B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, today (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when a paper will be read on "The Role of Ritual in Life", by Dr. Jal Feeroze Bulsara.

BOMBAY CATHOLICS' MEETING.

A public meeting of Catholics of Bombay will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Friday (5th instant) at 6-30 p.m. to dissociate themselves from the resolution passed by the Catholic Conference at Mangalore demanding separate electorates.

Mr. Joseph Baptista has consented to preside.

BAND AT POONA:

The band of the 4th Bn. 5th Maharatta Light Infantry, the Band will play at the Empress Gardens, Poona, on Thursday, (4th inst.) from 6 to 7-30 p.m. weather permitting.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

A meeting of Social Welfare Committee and those interested in the work will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. at the Wanar Sena Office, Opp: Congress House.

BOY FOUND ON CHAUPATI.

A boy named Maruthi Laxman aged 7 years old and speaking Marathi was found yesterday evening on Chaupathi Sands. The boy says he is the son of a carpenter. Apply to the Captain's Cabin, Congress House

Festivities Of Nttional Ganpati.

—:o:—

The members of the Swadeshi Pracharak Prabhat Pheri and the young Students Brigade will pay visit to the national Ganpathi at the Haji Kassam Building, French Bridge (north). After giving a programme of music they will salute Shri Ganesh and then disperse.

To-morrow (Thursday) between 6 and 9 p.m., the members of the Rashtreeya Bal Vijaya Mela will give a selected musical programme and Mr. H. M. Dixit will deliver a lecture on "Lord Krishna, and Independence."

On Friday the Swadesha Seva Premi Mandal will have their programme of music and drama at 6 p.m

World's Speedboat Championship.

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Detroit.—Commodore Gar Wood won Harmsworth Trophy Race succesfully defending the title for the World Speedboat Championship, with an average speed of 77.39 miles an hour, over a 30 mile course. Commodore Wood's brother George, finished second. The only British competitor, Miss Carstairs, thought that her boat would stand a better chance driven by Bert Hawker, but the change proved unsuccessful.—Reuter.

Dadabhai Jayanti.

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial and other Associations a public meeting will be held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall to-day at 5.30 p.m. to celebrate Dadabhai Jayanti, when Dr. G. V. Deshmukh will preside.

LADIES TO CELEBRATE DADABHOY'S JAYANTI.

Under the auspices of the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal a public meeting of the ladies of all the communities of Bombay will be held to celebrate the Anniversary of the great patriot Dr. Dadabhoy Nowroji on Thursday (4th inst.) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Mandal at Girgaum Back Road. On the same occasion Mrs. Uhmila Kantilal Parekh, the first Gujarati woman aviator will be congratulated for her achievement on behalf of the Mandal. Mrs. Gosasp Manekji Captain will preside.

DADABHOY NAOROJI JAYANTI.

Unde the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha a public meeting of Parsis will be held at 3-15 p.m. on Friday (5th instant) at the Muzafarabad Hall, Grant Road to celebrate the anniversary day of Dadabhai Naoroji.

National Flag will be hoisted at the commencement.

APPEAL TO BOMBAY VOTERS.

—:o:—

"National Voice Unheard In Legislatures".

Sjts. V. V. Naik and S. S. Naik, President and Secretary, Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, have issued an appeal to the voters of the Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council, requesting the voters to abstain from voting at the ensuing elections. The signatories state that the national voice is totally unheard in the Legislatures. Events which have raised storms of protests elsewhere have not received any consideration in these councils.

As these Councils are nothing else but "waste of time and public money", no self-respecting man should register his vote, and thus maintain the respect of his country.

PATETI SWADESHI BAZAR.

—:o:—

The Pateti Swadeshi Bazaar closes on Thursday (4th instant). It will be kept open on Wednesday and Thursday from 3 p.m. to 10 p.m.

The following prominent citizens among many visited the Bazaar: Sir Fazalbhai Currimbhoy, Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla, Dr. P. C. Ray.

The musical entertainment programme have been well patronised during all these days.

Treasury Bills Sales.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months and three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 2nd September 1930. Total amounts offered were Rs. 1,40,00,000 and Rs. 3,20,25,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-9-0 and above aggregating Rs. 1,20,00,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 99-0-9 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-0-6 received approximately 48 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders for three months bills was Rs. 80,00,000. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 4-13-10 and Rs. 3-13-11 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday the 3rd September to Monday the 8th September 1930 at Rs. 97-10-0 and Rs. 99-1-0 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from 27th August to 1st September 1930 amounted to Rs. 59,50,000 and Rs. 2,05,50,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months' and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 9th September 1930. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 12th September 1930. Other conditions are as usual.

REMITTANCE TO THE BRITISH TREASURY.

—:o:—

(In pounds sterling.)

Sterling purchased in India 4,720,000—total remittances from 1st April 1930 to 30th August 1930.

Transfer from paper Currency Reserves in England to Home Treasury 30,000—remittances during the week ending 30th August 1930: 83,491—total remittances from 1st April 1930 to 30th August 1930.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 2.

The total number of arrests till this afternoon in connection with picketing of polling booths for a seat in the Legislative Assembly reached sixty.

REMOVAL SALE-STUDEBAKER MOTOR CARS

Prior to our removal to our new Showrooms in New Queen's Road on Sept. 15th, we are offering a few brand new Studebaker motor cars at exceptionally attractive prices.

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BOMBAY AND SUBURBAN CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.

DESH SEWIKA SANGH.

—:o:—

PICKETING SEWIKAS.

Picketing Sewikas are requested to come for picketing to-day at the time assigned to them.

ANNIVERSARY OF G. O. M. DADABHAI.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stri Sabha, a meeting of women will be held to celebrate the anniversary of G. O. M. Dadabhai (to-day) the 3rd Sept. at 4 p.m. at Sukhanand's Dharamshala. Women are cordially invited.

HANDMADE SLIVERS.

Handmade Slivers are sold at Rashtriya Stri Sabha, Congress House and Bhagwan Kalyanji's Wadi, Bhuleshwar between 2 and 5 p.m.

—:o:—

Cloth Picketers Arrested.

—:o:—

List of volunteers arrested for foreign cloth picketing in the Fort area on Thursday.

Keshav Gopal, Tukaram Doulat, Pandu Shivram, Janoo Vithal, Kaneyalal Khirodhar, Chhotalal Misrilal, Govind Shiv Ram, Daya Ranchod, Shivappa Paoroppa, Ramchandra Laxman, Shanka Mallappa and Vishram Dhakoo.

PROCESSION IN BHULESHWAR DISTRICT.

—:o:—

A procession on behalf of the Boycott of Foreign Cloth Committee of C Ward will start from the said office on sunday (7th inst.) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) when manufacturers of Swadeshi goods and owners of the mill managed by Indians with other goods arranged in their respective motor lorries are requested to be present exactly at 2 p.m. at the Committee's Office Kalbadevi Road. The procession will pass through the following streets:—Kalbadevi, Gulalwadi, Round Temple, Dunkan Road, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Thakurdwar, Bhuleshwar Zaveri Bazar, Juma Masjid and will end on the Princess street at camp office. The procession will halt for ten minutes on each 'naka'.

NOTICE TO VOLUNTEERS.

—:o:—

All Satyagraha Volunteers are requested to assemble at the Congress House at 2-30 a.m. today.

A PUBLIC LECTURE FOR LADIES AT ANDHERI.

Under the auspices of the Andheri Congress Committee Mrs. Jankibai Bajaj will deliver a public lecture to-day (Wednesday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Cement Chawl, Versowa Road Andheri.

GATHERING OF PRABHAT PHERIS.

Under the auspices of the Akhil Bharat Prabhat Pheri Sangh there will be a general gathering of all the Prabhat Pheries at Chaupati on Friday (5th inst.) at 6-30 in the morning. The programme from 6-30 to 8 a.m. There will Flag Salutation at 6-30 a.m. (S.T.)

To-day (Wednesday) at about 9 p.m. there will be a meeting at Foras Road on behalf of the Hindu-Muslim Congress Party, where Messrs. Captain Meherally, P. B. Chawan, Noorally, Kandalkar. will deliver speeches.

SIKH LADIES CONGRATULATED.

(Through G. S. S.)

A meeting of the Sikhs of Bombay was held in the Gurdwara, Sri Guru Singh Sabha on August 31 last to congratulate Shrimati Harnam Kaur and Shrimati Amrit Kaur on their arrest and conviction along with Pandit Malaviya and others with regard to Tilak Day Procession. Their services were eulogised and Siropaos (Khilats) were presented by Sri Guru Singh Sabha.

SEVA DAL RALLY.

A meeting of Hindustani Seva Dal Volunteers of all wards and Suburbs will be held in the Congress House to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. for giving instructions about the future work.

Attendance is compulsory.

—:o:—

B. P. C. C. MEETING.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m.

MRS. SARABHAI TAKEN ON FOOT TO COURT.

—:o:—

Bail Rejected.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 2.

Sjt. G. V. Mavlankar, Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, Sjt. Chaitanyaprasad Diwanji and other members of the Ranpur Enquiry Committee who were arrested at Ranpur yesterday were removed to Dhandhuka and from Dhandhuka to Dholka. They were taken on foot from Dholka station to the Magistrate's court.

The Magistrate offered to release them on bail but they refused. Sjt. G. V. Mavlankar asked to be released on a personal bail but as the Magistrate wanted security he too declined to be released. The Ahmedabad Municipality resolved last evening protesting against prohibitory order against the Ranpur Enquiry Committee stating the primary right of citizens to make an enquiry in such matters was thereby deprived. A public meeting will be held this evening under the presidentship of Sheth Mangaldas to consider what steps they should take in this matter.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD LETTER

—:o:—

Sjt. Mavlankar, Mrs. Ambalal Arrested.

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 31.

The following members of the Ranpur Inquiry Committee who left Ahmedabad last night for Ranpur have been arrested there and taken to Dhandhuka:—

(1) Sjt. G. V. Mavlankar B.A., LL.B. (a leading pleader of Ahmedabad.)

(2) Mrs. Sarladevi Ambalal Sarabhai.

(3) Sjt. Chaitanyaprasad Diwan

(4) Dr. Balabhai.

The G. P. C. C. have issued instructions to observe a complete hartal to-morrow. There was a partial hartal to-day in honour of Mrs. Hansa Mehta. The news have created a great sensation in the city.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY PROTESTS.

At its meeting held yesterday the house was adjourned for the day and resolutions were passed:

(1) Congratulating the members of the Working Committee and condemning Government's repressive policy.

(2) And strongly protesting against the lathi charge on innocent R. C. High School students and peaceful public.

The meeting had authorised its president Mr. M. C. Patel Bar-at-Law to send the copies of the resolutions to proper responsible Governmental authorities.

AHMEDABAD BRAHMINS AND NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

To-day is the last day of the three days' ceremony held in honour of Goddess "Chandi" by Ahmedabad Brahmins. The celebration, religious as it is, is made in order that success may crown the non-violent struggle of India. Not a single pie is to be accepted by the Brahmins from anyone and they have decided in that way to contribute to the national struggle by their prayers.

MILL AGENTS AND PANDITJI'S HEALTH.

The Secretary, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association has wired Mrs. Motilal Nehru to telegraphically let them know about Panditji's health for which they feel great concern and they have (at meeting held) prayed for Panditji's complete recovery.

AHMEDABAD CLOTH AND YARN MARKET.

Very little interest is taken by the merchants as far as the cloth and yarn market here is concerned. The Mill Agents are reluctant to reduce the rates and on account of small sales retail merchants are only buying according to their needs. The failure of peace move, as it seems, has disappointed the Mercantile community in general and much interest is not taken by the merchants. The stocks are increasing in the local mills but it is argued in optimistic circles that this time of the year is in general bring few orders to the mills.

The share market was almost closed throughout the week. There is not much interest taken by either the public or speculators as far as the present circumstances are concerned.

Mira Swadeshi Stores.

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Emporium of all sorts of Cloths of Indian Mills and Hand woven-hand-spun Khaddar etc.

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BUDGET SURPLUS BECOMES DEFICIT OF 125 LAKHS.

Boycott, Hartals And Disobedience Movement: Official Estimate Of Losses.

The Director of Information writes:

The budget estimates of the current year as passed by the Legislative Council contemplated a small surplus of about a lakh.

Since those estimates were passed the economic depression has become more acute, as the recent heavy fall in the prices of commodities bears witness, and has been grievously aggravated by the uncertainty of the political situation, the boycott, the continually repeated hartals, and the Civil Disobedience movement. The cumulative effect of these causes and of the reduced purchasing power of the people on the revenues of the Presidency, so far as they can be estimated to-day is briefly indicated below.

EXCISE: 60 LAKHS REDUCTION.

Land Revenue has hitherto been least affected, as is being explained in a separate Note. Given a normal season it is anticipated that the flood disaster in Sind will be the only heavy drain upon this source of revenue. The budget estimate may be reduced by 15 lakhs.

Excise: The reduction in the estimate under this head is put very conservatively at 60 lakhs in the current year, and may be assigned almost entirely to the picketing movement.

Stamps: The effect of the continued depression in Trade, and the Boycott movement together is estimated at a loss of 11 lakhs.

Forests: The timber market has not been unaffected by the general Trade conditions, and contractors are experiencing some difficulties in financing their business. The Civil Disobedience movement is having a serious effect on the revenue from fees and forest produce. The total fall is estimated at 16 lakhs.

Scheduled Taxes comprise the Entertainments Duty (budget estimate 7.70 lakhs) and the Betting Tax (estimate 12 lakhs). The former has not yet been much affected. It has been found necessary to reduce the latter by 25 per cent. viz. 3 lakhs. The loss under this head may be estimated roughly at 4 lakhs.

COST OF COMBATING "REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT."

Very considerable expenditure, as reported to the Legislative Council at the last Sessions, is being incurred in combating the revolutionary movement, on additional police and on the jails, and on special allowances to police and revenue officials in the districts affected by the movement. The supplementary grant made by the Legislative Council amounted to 20 lakhs. Expenditure on relief in the flooded districts in Sind will be met for the most part from the Famine Fund; and it is hoped to provide for necessary repair works by retrenchment within the grants for Public Works.

DEFICIT OF 125 LAKHS.

The cumulative effect therefore of all the causes combined is to convert the budget surplus into a deficit of 125 lakhs. The balance of surplus revenues shown in the Budget is available to meet this deficit is 82 lakhs. Government is at present engaged in devising means by retrenchment and otherwise, of dealing with what will be in the coming year a very serious financial position.

NINE DAYS IN JAIL WITH PERINBEN.

—:o:—

Mrs. Amrit Kaur Jamiat Singh writes:—

To-day is the Jayanti of Dadabhoy Naoroji. I have not seen the great apostle of Swaraji in life, but I had the unique privilege of my life to share the same cell in jail with his equally great grand daughter Perinben. I had also not seen her before. On the 4th August last, when the Chief Presidency Magistrate decided that I, with my other three accused sisters in the Tilak Procession case, had to be the inmates of the Arthur Road Jail, I could not express my joy when I learnt that we were to quit the jail, the great of two illustrious daughters of Mother India, Perinben and Lilavati. The great Perin was waiting for us at the door to welcome us and the first words that she addressed to me in Hindi were: "My dear Bachi (daughter) why have they clapped you in?" She embraced us all and in a flash I had found in her my dear mother and the whole dread of jail was lost upon me as if by magic. As it was late in the evening that we arrived in Jail, we could not get any meals from jail and she spread before us whatever she had with her and the Dal chivra that I ate from her hands on that memorable day shall never be forgotten in my life. Lilavati was equally courteous and she spared no pains to comfort us. During the nine days of our stay in jail Perinben had been an angel to me sent from heavens. What a great soul who had left even the little luzury of tea and refused to take food from her home preferring the jail food. During her long sweet talks she would talk about nothing but the wonderful sacrifices of Bombay citizens and on the great mission of great Gandhiji. In her prayer she prayed to the Almighty to listen to the does and suffering of the starving millions of India and in her dreams she dreamt the vision of Swaraj. On the 12th August when we were told that same body had paid our fine and we were quit the jail, the great Perin came with us to the door and the only message that she gave to the Indians was to be "HOSHIAR". Hoshiar to the duties towards Motherland, Hoshiar towards Mahatma Gandhi's orders regarding non-violence. With tearful eyes we left the great daughters of Bombay Perin and Lila. Bande Mataram.

PUNJAB DICTATOR GETS 1 YEAR.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Sept. 2.

Lala Trilokchand "Dictator" Punjab, Lala Triloknath, Secretary, Congress Committee, Ward Number 4, and Bishambar Dutt were sentenced to-day to one years' simple imprisonment each under Section 17 (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Kundalal and Harnamsingh aged 14 and 15, who were arrested in connection with picketing were sent to Delhi Reformatory for four and three years' respectively. —A. P.

—:o:—

High School For Andheri.

—:o:—

There is a keen move in Catholic Circles for a High School at Andheri and Mr. Jos. Alex Dias, Solicitor, is taking a very prominent part in it. It is understood that the Principal of the Islam College has offered his co-operation.

In this connection a section of the Mangaloreans is also keen that Andheri should have a High School. But it is stated that the Archbishop of Bombay is opposed to this scheme. Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. Caesar DeMellow, Mr. Joseph Gomes, Mr. Remi Crasto and others are already taking great interest in the matter.

—:o:—

GARLANDS FOR THE GRAND OLD MAN.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Is it too much to expect that every individual, office and institution in the Fort area with whom the memory of the Grand Old Man of India is sacred will mark the lunch interval and recess on Wednesday, the day of the Dadabhai Jayanti, with the offer of flowers and garlands? His statue should, that day, bear the pure tokens of national reverence.—Yours, etc.,

KANAYALAL H. VAKIL.

INDIAN STUDENTS' IDEAL.

—:o:—

Sundaram's Address.

TRICHINOPOLY, Sept. 1.

(From A Correspondent.)

Addressing the Mysore State Youth Conference at Bangalore yesterday, Sjt. V. A. Sundaram made a passionate appeal to the students to suspend their college studies and join the battle that is raging in the country to-day. He asked the youths to wear the badge of suffering and undergo all kinds of privations for the freedom of the Motherland. To the youths of India, Prahlad should be the ideal and the inspirer.

Mr. Sundaram spoke of Mahatmaji's visit to Royal Mysore and the love that was showered on him by the students. He appealed to the youths to help Mahatmaji in his struggle, and asked them to go out into the villages, for a year with a 'takli' in their hands and Vande Mataram in their lips.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Paris. — William Randolph Hearst, American newspaper magnate, who arrived in Paris recently has been served with notice of expulsion. He leaves France this evening.

The order was served on Hearst at his hotel. It will be recalled that Hearst was accused of being connected with the leakage of information regarding Anglo-French Naval Compromise two years ago when a copy of the document was obtained from Quai D'Orsy by a representative of Hearst's Trust at Paris and published by Hearst Press. The correspondent was expelled from France at the time.—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

—:o:—

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY NEW 1931.

New York, September 2.

Previous closing rate	11.40
To-day's opening rate	11.27
Difference	—.13
To-day's closing	11.23
Difference	—.17

Broach expectation A.M. Rs. 209.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY NEW 1931.

—:o:—

Liverpool, September 2.

Previous Close	6.11
To-day's opening rate	6.09
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing Rate:	6.13
Difference	plus .2

—:o:—

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, September 2.

Silver ready	16 10 0
Difference	plus 0 3 0
Silver Forward	16 10 0
Difference	plus 0 3 0

Tone of Market: India Bought.

—:o:—

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, September 2.

Bhadrava	47 0 0
Ashwin	46 12 0

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1930

WANTED FULL PUBLIC INQUIRY.

—:o:—

The Full Bench of the Bombay High Court, consisting of Chief Justice Beaumont and Justices Madgaonkar and Blackwell dismissed on Monday the rule for a writ of "Habeas Corpus" in the case of seventeen persons sentenced by the Martial Law Tribunal of Sholapur. All the three judges analysed in their judgments the important question whether a state of emergency did exist at Sholapur, justifying the Governor-General in taking action and while two of them considered that it did exist, Mr. Justice Madgaonkar held that is did not, but all of them were of the opinion that the sentences passed by the military tribunal were validated by the Viceregal Ordinance and dismissed the petitions.

Questions of grave constitutional and judicial importance are discussed in the judgments. The Chief Justice remarks: "According to the English constitution of law, where a state of war or insurrection amounting to war exists, it is competent for the Crown in the exercise of its prerogatives to place the country affected under Martial Law. Martial Law, in that sense, as has often been said, is no law at all." Turning to the question which was one of the pivotal issues in the case before him, the question whether, in regard to section 72 of the Government of India Act, "the determination as to the existence of emergency should be decided by the Governor-General alone or whether it is a question of fact which can be enquired into by courts" the Chief Justice referred to the case of Desraj versus Emperor, which was recently heard by the Punjab High Court and held that the judgment of Mr. Justice Bhide in that case was correct. According to the Chief Justice, "the question whether an emergency exists or not is one of fact which the Courts can enquire into". The affidavit of Mr. Knight, District Magistrate of Sholapur, satisfied him that "a very serious state of civil insurrection" did exist at Sholapur. But his comments on this point are significant. He observes: "If I thought it necessary definitely to determine whether the condition of affairs on May 12 constituted such a state of insurrection amounting to war as to justify handing over the control of Sholapur to the Military, I should require some further evidence on the matter." And he holds "I am not altogether satisfied that it would not have been possible for the Civil authorities to have got the situation under control by calling in the military in aid of Civil Authority." . . . . I should certainly assume in the absence of definite evidence on the point that the military authorities had refused to assist the civil authorities except on the terms of Martial Law being declared."

These words coming from the Chief of the highest Court of judicature in this Presidency will strengthen the repeatedly expressed public view that there was no necessity at all for a Martial Law regime to be imposed on Sholapur. This view will be much further strengthened by the definite conclusion Mr. Justice Madgaonkar arrives at in his judgment that the state of 'emergency" could not be said to exist and that he was not satisfied why the civil authorities could not meet the situation at Sholapur by calling the military to aid them, instead of handing over the control to the military. He could not subscribe to the contention of the Advocate-General, "that it was really a matter for the executive authority on the spot to decide on the necessity for the declaration of Martial Law and that its decision was conclusive." Mr. Justice Madgaonkar holds that "the law did not invest the man on the spot with superhuman attributes". This 'obiter dictum' is hardly likely to be relished by the bureaucracy, but the public will be glad that it was uttered. Nor was Justice Madgaonkar satisfied "as to why military aid alone did not suffice to meet the situation." But he concurred with his colleagues in rejecting the petition because "the sentences were all validated by the Ordinance". The decision of the Full Bench brings, however, into clear light the fact that an exhaustive public enquiry into the events that led to the imposition of Martial Law, and the necessity of its imposition must be immediately held by the Government. They have disregarded the repeated demand of the public for such an enquiry. The demand has been supported and stressed by the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber, and by the Maharashtra and the Karnatak Chambers of Commerce. But Government have turned a deaf ear to the clamant demand and Mr. Benn in Parliament upheld their action. After the views clearly expressed by two Judges of the Bombay High Court, both of whom have in effect censured the action of Civil Authority in abdicating their function to the Military after the events of May 12 at Sholapur, for the sake of their own prestige, Government should meet the demand for an exhaustive public enquiry through a committee, which will command public confidence.

THE SOMERSAULT.

—:o:—

There will be great joy in Kyd Street and Hare Street, Calcutta over the performance of the Bombay Branch of the European Association at its meeting on Monday. Relief will be felt and suitably expressed in the "Statesman" at the change of attitude of these Bombay "wobblers" who have at last "pulled themselves out of the mud" and joined the Harry Hobbses and the Andrews and Arthur Moores in showing Indians that what they need is a severe lesson in the shape of political progress backward and not forward. By an overwhelming majority the meeting carried the following resolution: "This meeting while recognising the desirability of evolving a constitution for the Central Government which would be acceptable to the reasonable aspirations of Indians, is of opinion that responsible Government at the Centre is not yet suited to Indian conditions and accordingly would not be in favour of any scheme which involves the administration of the Central Government by a Cabinet responsible to the Legislature". On Aug. 18 the Bombay Europeans had expressed general approval of the Simon recommendations regarding provincial "reform", and in June last the President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, writing on behalf of that body as also on behalf of the Committee of the Bombay Branch of the European Association had expressed, in his letter to the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, the view that the European community in this city "have every sympathy with all reasonable aspirations of Indians towards obtaining a suitable form of responsible Government embracing the substance of Dominion Status as soon as possible". The accusations levelled against them by their countrymen in Calcutta have evidently induced them to take the somersault indicated in Monday's resolution. We hope the Executive of the Indian Merchants' Chamber will now realise on what slender foundations it had enthused over Mr. Abercrombie's dulcet tones. We note the "Evening News of India" is agitated over the "confused thinking" displayed at Monday's meeting. The European community in India forgets in its short-sightedness and its chagrin over the widening orbit of the Indian national movement that this arrogant talk of retrogression, these glib phrases from drapers, and haberdashers and jute and tea manufacturers about India's "reasonable aspirations" only widen the breach between the Indian and the Britisher in India. If the European Association desires to contribute largely towards widening the breach, it is welcome to embark upon an enterprise which is bound to prove calamitous to its own material interests. India is determined to win genuine self-government and she knows she will win through.

UPHILL TASK

—:o:—

The "Saturday Review" offers to every "patriotic citizen" in Great Britain a few "Thoughts for the Recess". The recess is the Parliamentary recess during August and September when "there is a complete suspension of political activity". The journal finds "it should be unnecessary, at such a time as the present, to stress the importance, from the national standpoint, of the formation of a united front by the Conservative Party". There are perils ahead which "every patriotic citizen must anticipate with considerable anxiety". For example, there is the Round Table Conference on Indian affairs. That is what should cause this "considerable anxiety". How could this anxiety be surmounted? Of course "by turning the Government out at the earliest possible moment". But the great "moment" does not come. Conservative leaders forget, laments the Tory journal, that "it is useless to sit back in their armchairs and expect the miracle of 1924 to be repeated for their benefit". It is a miserable prospect for the "Saturday Review", but perhaps the loungers in the arm-chairs are enjoying the miracle of the socialist politician of yesterday, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who expressed radical views in his "Awakening of India" anxiously waiting upon them, as Premier, to ascertain what his Indian policy should be.

EASY (?) LANGUAGE.

—:o:—

When the English tongue we speak.
Why is "break" not rhymed with "freak"?
Will you tell me why it's true,
They say "sew" but likewise "Jew"?
And the maker of a verse,
Cannot cap his "horse" with "worse".
"Beard" sounds not the same as "heard"
"Cord" is different from "word".
And "cow" is "cow" and "low" is "low".
"Shoe" is never rhymed with "foe".
Think of "hose", "dose" and "lose"
And of "goose" and yet of "choose".
Think of 'comb", "tomb" and "bomb"
"Doll", "roll" and "home" and "some"
They have "blood" and "food" and "good"
Mould is not pronounced like "could".
Wherefore "done" but "gone" and "lone"
Is there any reason known?
And in short it seems to me
Sound and letters disagree.

NOVICE.

ENGLAND AND INDIA.

—:o:—

A Less Selfish Outlook As The Remedy.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is a matter of great relief that D. B. B. did not come all the way by sea—if what the Red Sea alone has produced in the shape of two columns in the "Times", is the effect it had on him!

D. B. B. may be a clever lawyer or be better still as "Mikado" in a local amateur effort, but his opinions on Indian affairs are, "as the Americans say "Jest punk".

He wants us to believe, and sheds crocodile tears himself, that the Europeans are unfortunate—those who have to live in India. Now, will he tell us who forces these poor unfortunates to leave England? Do they come out because they want to save the poor heathens' souls in which case the wrench from their mansions in Park Lane (?) is certainly a sacrifice! Or is it—Let's be frank—because many of them are nobodys in their own country and come out to "lord" it over the "Natives" here, or because they think they can get rich quicker here at the expense of the poor trusting "native", that they come out? Will D. B. B. or any one else answer these questions truthfully?

If, as D. B. B. would have us believe, Britishers care nothing for India, then why do they make so much fuss and create so much bitterness about giving to Indians what is their own—their independence? Also if they are here out of sheer love for us, why don't they stop the drain of India's gold and silver, and use it for the good of India? And if you say the Indians are not yet educated, what did they do for the 150 odd years they have been here?

A friend and I were talking the other day—no, not about whisky, gin and cocktails, but that if a large number of Europeans had not intended to come out to India, they would either be relying on the dole, or would have swelled the ranks of the unemployed. It is for them that India is used as a dumping-ground.

D. B. B.'s memory is rather short. Has he, and the others so ready to criticise the Congress policy, forgotten what the English Press used to dish out to the public during the last war about the Germans? Then no name was bad enough for them; cartoons depicting them bayonetting babies and women were the rage and everything was done to make every one hate them; 'after' the war they were not allowed to trade in England, they were not even allowed to compete in the sporting events in England! Of course, this was considered very British and "oh, so patriotic"! Take the point of accuracy and read war history now and the newspaper reports then; not so long ago one of the popular illustrated weeklies published a twenty year old photograph of a Parsee Navjot ceremony and wrote underneath that owing to the Sarda Act coming into force at the end of the month, child marriages were being performed by the thousand! Further what about that talented effort of some Government official regarding Indian Banks, Insurance Companies and other industries which had to be withdrawn by Government? What price that for accuracy?

Has D. B. B. never seen a single poster in England advocating the support of English industries? If he has seen one, he has seen a million. Then why depreciate the same thing which you boost in your country, if we do it in ours? "Gee, zounk him one!" as the Americans say.

Does he really want us to take his Red Sea Blues seriously? Now, I'll tell a funny story!!!!

The touching para about sad farewells and the disorderly state of Bombay making it no place for European women is a real Red Sea gem! D B. B. deserves a V. C. with a double bar at least, going about Bombay unarmed and not in an armoured car, sleeping without guard and not wearing a suit of armour all day. I wonder if he really thinks the Police Court safe? "Stop kidding", as the Americans say.

There is no reason nor need of anybody being anxious to get rid of the British, that is if they behave themselves; if D. B. B. feels that he is unwelcome he is at liberty to depart; on the other hand, if he prefers to look after his pocket first, then he should not whine.

The appeal for the sake of the children savours too much of the foot-lights—may one ask (a) how many such loving children he has left behind and (b) if such children are not really bucked. the dear old Poppa is out of the way?

No, you want more than the Red Sea as a remedy—I ask for India sympathy and a less selfish outlook as the remedy. It is no credit, either to head or heart, to withhold the one or deny the others.—Yours, etc

D. B. W.

THE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT

—:o:—

HOW TO REVIVE INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

(BY A. S. JOSHI.)

The boycott of foreign goods in general and British goods in particular is essentially a negative aspect of the Industrial Revolution. Economic prosperity which is the aim of all such upheavals is attained only by systematic constructive organization.

The present movement has created the requisite sentiment in favour of the Swadeshi goods; but the ideal success of the movement consists in the production and encouragement of pure Swadeshi goods and gradual substitution of foreign commodities by those of Indian make.

DANGER OF ADULTERATION.

In this period of transition of wholesale dependence to absolute freedom, there shall inevitably be so many articles which are partly Swadeshi and partly foreign. And this is precisely the loop-hole for fraud and adulteration being practised by manufacturers upon the buying public. An average member of the public is too busy with his other affairs to be keen on ascertaining the genuineness of the stuff he buys, and the manufacturer or the selling agent in his turn is not expected to be so scrupulous as honestly to disclose to his customer the intrinsic nature of the stuff in unambiguous terms. While the unwary customer feels satisfied with a formal inquiry, the selling agent thinks himself justified in passing off an article as "Swadeshi" if it contains some percentage of Swadeshi, howsoever small. Now while the buyer and the seller may conveniently ease their conscience by such devices, the cause of Swadeshi as a whole suffers irrepairably!

THE REMEDY.

To avoid this catastrophe, an effective control of some recognised body is the only remedy. And at present what other institution than the Congress can command the confidence of the manufacturers as well as the buying public? The Congress authorities of each district or division must take upon themselves the task of closely supervising the manufacture of each article produced in the country and certify the character of materials, capital and labour employed in the process of its manufacture. This will lead to a healthy competition between different makers of a given article with a view to enhance the percentage of Swadeshi in it, and there lies the triumph of true Swadeshi.

It need not be apprehended that the manufacturers would be reluctant to face such a test and supervision. For they cannot get on without customers. And if the customers insist on such authentication by the Congress authorities, the manufacturers in their turn will not only submit to such control but in the interests of business will actually crave for it and gladly bear the costs and expenses thereof.

MODE OF CONTROL.

The Congress should appoint wherever it has its offices a disinterested expert or a body of experts to examine and certify all Swadeshi goods manufactured within its jurisdiction and classify them into different groups according to the percentage of real Swadeshi therein. For example, articles made from cent-per-cent Swadeshi material etc., may be marked "A", while those containing 75, 50, 25 or a smaller percentage thereof my be relegated to "B" "C", "D" and "E" classes respectively.

INSPECTION.

Such classification and authentication will necessarily have to be followed by an occasional supervision by the same board of inspectors in order to verify and confirm the percentage already declared and to notify the changes and modifications if any from time to time.

PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENT.

The names and addresses of such manufacturers as have from time to time allowed their wares to be so marked and authenticated should be published by the Congress authority in the form of a booklet and in the initial stage weekly or fortnightly editions of the same may be published in order to furnish to the customers up-to-date information about the condition of the Swadeshi Market. This should, of course, be paid for by the makers concerned or their representatives. When there is such a strict supervision of the Board, it will be very difficult, if not impossible, for any maker to popularise his goods unless he has really engaged himself in manufacturing some indigenous article for keeping the boycott in action. Then there should be in course of time

(Continued on next page.)

JAPAN AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

A MODEL TO ASIA.

(BY JAMES VAN SHYKE.)

Japan is the only country in the history of the world which is ruled by a dynasty which has an unbroken line down through the ages. When I visited Japan I expected to find a "flowery kingdom"; instead I found cold weather and snow! Many people do not realize that Japan has varieties of weather because the cherry blossoms and other beautiful foliages become so prominently fixed in their minds that the other side of the country, as it were, is not generally known.

Amaterasu-Omikami was the founder of the Imperial Family. She is the well known sun-goddess and plays a big part in the mythology of this growing country. From this the Japanese people draw much inspiration and it is not only one of the important foundations of their government but also their religion.

While those who seek Oriental culture would be much interested in further stories of this sort, for example the legend of how the Sun-Goddess entrusted to her grandson the "Three Imperial Insignia", a sword, a mirror, and a rosary comprised of gorgeous jewels and sent him down to the western part of Japan, it seems that commercial Japan is bit more important to the outside world. Therefore I shall leave this phase of the article by telling that the name of the grandson was Ninigi-no-Mikoto.

LOOKING FOR NEW FIELDS.

Japan, to-day, is striving as never before in her history for trade-intercourse. And in this trade India plays an important part which is yearly becoming more imperative to Japanese business men. British India ranked third, next to the United States and China, in that order, in value of exports last year. In spite of Japan's trade with Asia she is not confining her activities to this part of the world as she did in post-war years. Following the World War the alert Japanese businessmen looked about for new fields. These were found in increased trade with America and increased trade with South and Central America where heretofore virtually little or no business at all was done. At the same time methods were experimented with whereby Japan could increase her business relations with India and other parts of the East.

A MODEL.

Japan may well serve as a model for other Eastern countries to follow. She has imported experts to her country to show her people ways of making money through new methods. More important than that she has sought the good will of other lands. She has long been an exponent of liberty in trading; a subject under which the periodical Chinese boycotting of Japanese merchandise would come. The Japanese Government I learned while on a visit to Tokio, is strongly behind this and commissions have been appointed to look into these matters. It was only recently that a round dozen of American magazine writers were invited to Japan at the expense of the Government to "write up" the country for their home papers. This support of American writers will not only bring more business to Japan but the necessary good will which all progressive countries, like businesses seek and must have.

To-day one finds that Japan is slowly but gradually throwing off the yoke of ancient times and ideas of the Western world have entered, perhaps never to be eradicated. How could one ignore this fact when the youthful ladies of Japan dress like American flappers and the men, a great majority of the business men and students, wear foreign clothes. I must be said, in all truth, that while a lot of the women are found in Japan who do dress in Western fashion the women of Japan do not change to the customs of the West as readily as the men.

India still maintains her place as the leading land amoung the exporting countries to Japan.

Recently Germany and Asiatic Russia have come to the fore while the United States has also moved up in this respect although not nearly as fast as the former two. Indian produce in Japan is wanted. The materials sent there from this country delight the eye of the

(Continued on next page.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

New Move In China.

The announcement that a State Council of seven members with General Yen-Hsi-shan as Chairman has been established as the Northern Government in China, will not seriously trouble the Nanking Government, as the power of the latter is now far too solidly rooted to be destroyed by the intrigues of its Northern enemies. The new move, based on the old idea of making Peking a counterpoise in political authority to the Nationalist forces of the South is engineered by the "Christian" General Feng and his new ally, Yen-Hsi-shan, and it will be welcomed by the foreign elements in China who do not particularly relish the fact that the Central Government at Nanking should command undisputed allegiance from Manchuria to Canton. But whatever outside help the two Generals who cannot tolerate the hegemony of Nanking may obtain, the determining factor in their immediate political policy will be the attitude of the Governor of Manchuria, the son of the famous War-Lord, the late General Chang-Tso-lin. This astute young man knows that the Nanking Government is likely to leave him in a far more autonomous position than his neighbour, a separate Government at Peking, with its traditional hostility to Manchurian independence. And he will take his bearings accordingly, much to Nanking's profit.

Mental Starvation.

Mr. P. R. Lele, B.A., LL.B., Vice-President B P.C.C. writes:—

"There is one very obnoxious distinction between A class prisoners and B class prisoners, viz, that while the former get a daily paper the latter get only a weekly paper. This distinction can be made not on the basis of wealth and mode of living but on the intellectual habits of a person. Indeed, there may be several among those, that, according to the present rules, may be classed 'A,' who do not really know what to do with a daily paper. But a man like me, (I am at present classed B without proper inquiries) who have been writing for the Press these fourteen years, feels it sheer starvation to have to go without a daily paper. I for one would not mind it it be the "Statesman" of Calcutta or the "C. and M. Gazette" of Lahore two days stale. But I must have current newspaper literature before me daily. And I daresay there must be numerous amongst the B class whose need is similar to mine. I am emphatically of opinion that this distinction between A class and B class must be forthwith abolished.

I hope all Indian newspapers in this Presidency will take up this subject, because they alone can appreciate the needs of those who have the penchant for writing for the Press.

Indefensible.

Mr. Lele's letter brings into pominent relief a fact which we have over and over again emphasised that the division of political prisoners into three classes is unwarranted and arbitrary. All political prisoners must be put in one class and given most, if not all, facilities at present given to A class. All these prisoners have been guilty of technical breaches of the law and while putting the large majority of them in C class is indefensible on any ground, there is no justification for denying to most of the others all the facilities of A class treatment and particularly for the mental starvation to which Mr. Lele refers.

Satyagraha in Manchester.

We do not know what the "Morning Post" and the "Daily Telegraph" and the other high-priests of British Imperialism have to say about the recent doings in Manchester. Perhaps they will screech that the influence of that "fanatic Gandhi" has already begun to permeate in Britain's Cottonopolis. Satyagrahis have been discovered there, men and women, who "defy" the City Council's ban on closing Manchester Parks to games on Sundays. Councillor George Hall and "three other influential citizens", we read, two of them, women, climbed the fence surrounding the bowling green on August 17 and played for an hour. Mr. Hall, when charged with the offence, refused to pay fine and preferred imprisonment. Now comes Mr. Haycock, Labour M.P., and defies the ban "by playing bowls in the Park amid the cheers of onlookers". But the Park Superintendent only took down his name and address. Will later messages bring in the news that an Ordinance has been promulgated in Manchester and that crowds are queuing up to defy the ban and police are barricading their entrance to the Park? In that event how will the "mob" be dispersed?

DARING DACOITY IN RANGOON.

—:o:—

Four Bengali Students Arrested.

—:o:—

RANGOON, Sept. 1.

A daring daylight highway robbery was committed to-day by a party of young Bengalees who were equipped with firearms, the amount involved being about Rs. 3,000 which was snatched from a Durwan, an employee of the Bengal Academy, while carrying it from the Bank to the school. It transpires that the durwan along with another employee of the Bengal Academy was cashing a cheque for Rs. 2,966 at the Mercantile Bank. While returning to school in a gharry in the afternoon, they were waylaid by four Bengalees, not far from the school, and relieved of the money at the point of two revolvers.

The four men were seen to enter a waiting motorcar and drive eastward. The victims raised an alarm, whereupon a passing car chased them, while the people of the neighbourhood joined in the pursuit.

The Bengalees fired a shot at the taxi which was following them injuring the taxi-driver who is now lying in hospital. Subsequently their car overturned and they tried to hide in B. O. C.'s workshops near-by, by trying to intimidate an Anglo-Indian who was there, but they failed. The latter with the assistance of the B. O. C. employees apprehended the four persons. So far Rs 96 have been recovered from them as also a revolver. They have been arrested and kept in police lock-up.

Their names are: Amarendra Das, student, Bengal Academy; Arunendra Das, student, Rangoon Medical School and ex-student of the Bengal Academy; G. R. Datta, student, Technical School and Rajat Roy, B.Sc., in whose possession was found the revolver which has been seized. They were dressed in European costume.—A. P.

CAWNPORE NEWS.

—:o:—

Conspiracy Case Withdrawn.

(From Our Correspondent)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 29.

For some time past, the Cawnpore Police were busy investigating and preparing The Narial Bazar Bomb Case. Four youths named Messrs. Munishwar Praad Avasthi, Jagannath, Kashi Narain and Radha Kishen had been arrested and several places had been searched in this connection in the beginning of July last. All the four accused were on bail of Rs. 3,000 each. Munishwar Prasad had got his bail cancelled on Thursday last.

To-day, the Conspiracy case has been withdrawn and the accused released unconditionally.

A notice is reported to have been served by Mr. J. F. Sale, Collector and District Magistrate against Mr Iqbal Krishna Kapur, Advocate, ex-Persident of the Cawnpore Youth League, now in gaol, in which he has been asked to show cause why his Lawyer's Diploma should not be taken away, for working in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

A complete hartal was observed in the city on the 28th August, in protest of the arrests of the nine members of the Congress Working Committee at Delhi. The schools, colleges and even cinemas could not go on with their usual programmes. The Hindustan Cinema was informed a little too late and the show had already begun, when the Congress people reached there.

Consequently, the Proprietor of the Cinema has promised to pay the day's income to the local Congress Fund.

PICKETING COLLEGES.

All the four Colleges of Cawnpore viz., the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, the Christ Church College, the Sanatan Dharma College and the Bishambharnath Sanatan Dharma Intermediate College are being vigorously picketed, every day by men and women Congress Volunteers.

The Sanatan Dharma College could not go on with the classes, as only about 20 to 25 students are now staying in the Hostels, which are all vacant. These also could not enter the College due to the pickets. They are expected to leave for home in a day or so. The College is expected to close down sine die from Monday next.

Flag Satyagraha is being offered by Youth Guards in Christ Church College. Two Youth Guards are stationed at the College gate near the Hostel all the 24 hours, bent upon hoisting the National Flag on the Hostel building, which they say is not a consecrated one, while those of the School and College are consecrated, with the Holy Cross over them. A few policemen are also stationed near the Hostel inside the Compound to see that the Flag is not hoisted. The Satyagrahis have made several attempts to hoist the flag, when the police is inattentive, but with little success.

The Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College could not go on with the classes as only very few students could get in.

MASS FOREST SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Rush Through Police Lines.

—:o:—

WEST KHANDESH ACTIVITIES.

(From A Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Sept. 2.

The third civil mass disobedience of forest laws W. Khandesh took place on August 31st in Jayanagar, Shahada Taluka. A meeting held in open jungle 1-1/2 miles from Jayanagar made a picturesque scene. 150 armed police, the Dy. Collector, Dy. Superintendent of Police and other officials were present, but the people rushed after their leader, the young Mangubhai Patel through the police line towards the closed area half a mile away in dense jungle. While returning, the police talatis took down about 500 names of law breakers including many women and boys. Great enthusiasm prevoils in the district. 20,000 peovails in the district. 3.000 women participated at Naringi. Swastik doctors and volunteers from Dhulia, Nandurbar and Shahada were present with ambulance arrangements.

DHOLERA SATYAGRAH.

—:o:—

Boycott Of Legislatures

(Through Satyagrahas Committee.)

RANPUR, Sept. 1.

To-morrow is the polling day for Legislative Assembly and the 10th for that of the Bombay Legislative Council. Propaganda for boycott of polling booths is carried on and it is expected that the boycott would be completely successful.

Three volunteers were affixing posters advocation boycott of legislatures in Khas, a small township of the Taluka, when they were attacked and beaten with lathis by the customs police.

CUSTOMS POLICE.

Customs Police were yesterday employed in surrounding the residence and carrying out the arrests of the Ranpur Police Enquiry Committee. Mr. Beg, the Sale Inspector, is also seen busy asking for and insisting on getting the names and addresses of the volunteers.

Students of the Ranpur English School hoisted the flag on the school premises yesterday evening.

A complete Hartal was observed here as a protest against the arrest of the entire Ranpur Enquiry Committee and a great procession of ladies of Ranpur was taken out in the evening.

The news of the arrest of Shrimati Hansa Behn was received here early yesterday morning and immediately the local shops were closed. The hartal continued for the whole day as the committee was arrested late in the morning at 10 a.m.

C. P. LEADERS JAILED

—:o:—

Sahadeo Bharati Gets 8 Months

(From Our Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, Sept. 1.

Sjt. Bapurao Ramji, leader of the Satyagraha batch at Ghatanji was tried by Mr. Pande, S.D.M. under 117 I.P.C. and 26G Forest Act and was sentenced to 9 months' rigorous and Rs. 100 fine or in default 45 days' more.

Sahadeo Bharati, a worker at Ghatanji was also tried by the same Magistrate on two counts under Sec. 177 and sentenced to 8 months' rigorous and Rs. 200 fine or in default 2 months more.

—:o:—

Nagpur's New War Council Member.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Sept. 2.

Sjt. Maniklal Deshmukh has been appointed member of the War Council vice Sjt. Dangre convicted. 12 volunteers were sentenced to six months' rigorous yesterday. One volunteer aged 15 was awarded three months' rigorous under the Picketing Ordinance.

SJT. DANGRE CONVICTED.

International Air Race Round Italy.

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Rome.—Italian Colonel Sacchi has won the International Air Race Round Italy. Miss Winifred Spooner was fourth.—Reuter

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The Bishambharnath Sanatan Dharma Intermediate College had to be closed before routine time. No classes could be held.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS SENTENCED.

The case against 19 volunteers arrested under the Intimidation Ordinance came up for hearing today, in jail. 12 volunteers were sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment each, while 7 apologised.

FIVE YEARS HARD PLUS RS. 1,000 FINE.

—:o:—

For Disobedience Of Terms Of "Jahirnama."

—:o:—

PHOTOS REMOVED FOR 'JAPTI.'

(From A Correspondent.)

MIRAJ, Sept. 2.

A 'Jahirnama' enforcing the Criminal Law Amendment Act has been declared here. Congress Committee is thereby declared illegal. Five years' hard labour and Rs. 1,000 fine has been announced for disobedience. The Congress body is dissolved in obedience to the 'Jahirnama'. The houses of Mr. Govindrao Ranade, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Deshpande, Dr. Joshi and Mr. Shikhare were searched. No Congress papers were found but some photo from Mr. Shikhare's house were taken away in japti.

NEXT WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING.

—:o:—

Pt. G. Malaviya Consults Ag. President.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 2.

Pt. Govind Malaviya, son of Pandit Malaviya, Secretary of the A.I.C.C., arrived last night at Lucknow to consult Sjt. Khaliquzaman, Acting President of the Congress regarding the holding of the next meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress as also the situation of the A.I.C.C. office.—A. P.

Govind Malaviya Appointed To Working Committee.

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, Sept. 2.

Chowdhury Khaliq Uz-Zaman, Acting President of the Congress has appointed Pandit Malaviya as a member of the All-India Congress Working Committee in place of Mrs. Hansa Mehta. He has further appointed Pandit Govind Malaviya to act as General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee vice Dr. Syed Mahmood.—A. P.

LAXMICHAND BONE-SETTING HOSPITAL.

—:o:—

Opened By Pandit Malaviyaji.

BARODA, Aug. 31.

On his way to Jambusar from Anand Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya passed Baroda, on 22nd instant. During the interval of half an hour that he had to spend in Baroda, to wait for the train to Jambusar, he performed the ceremony of opening a Bone-Setting Hospital, which, the munificent Mill-owner of Baroda, Sheth Javerchand Laxmichandwala, had not erected, for the use of the Vithal Krida Bhavan, in the memory of his grandfather, after whom the hospital is named. Panditji ascended the specially raised platform and addressed the audience as follows:—"Baroda was not included in the programme of my Gujrat tour, and I had no intention to break my journey here. In fact I have been too busy in the present tour and had proposed to have quiet rest. But I could not dare refuse the request of Prof. Manikrao for whose selfless devotion to duty in the field of physical regeneration of the Youths of the Bharatvarsha, I have so high a regard. His Vyayam Shala has earned a fame throughout the length and breadth of India. With the facilities of a unique institution like the one where we have assembled to-day, no young boy or a girl in Baroda ought to remain weak. I see the Shivaji Mandir on my left as a part of this institution. I cannot but thank Prof. Manikrao for establishing Shivaji Mandir here. Shivaji would ever remain as an ideal for the youths of India and no better ideal could possibly be conceived. Founding of a hospital attached to this Vyayam Mandir, is a fitting thing. I congratulate Shriman Shethji on his liberality in erecting the hospital."

Pandit then made a fervent appeal to the audience to avail of the opportunities and prepare themselves as strong and healthy sons and daughters of India to serve her in her hour of need.

Ranpur Committee Travel Third

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 2.

Members of the Ranpur Enquiry Committee including Mrs. Sarladevi Ambalal and Mr. Mavlankar, who were arrested were removed yesterday from Dhandhuka to Dholka. They were being taken by third class whereupon a large number of persons collected at Dhandhuka station and lay down on Railway line in front of the train.

They demanded that the arrested persons be taken by Second class, but the leaders themselves dissuaded the persons from lying on the railway line, and the train started.—A. P.

R. T. C. AND BENGAL.

—:o:—

Invitations To Six Persons Issued.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

The "Statesman" understands that invitations to attend the Round Table Conference as part of the Bengal delegation have been issued to Sir R. N. Mookerjee, Sir P. C. Mitter, Mr. J. N. Basu, M. L. C., Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, ex-Minister, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, M. L. A., and Lt.-Col. H. A. J. Gidney.—A. P.

MRS. HANSA MEHTA JAILED FOR THREE MONTHS.

(Continued from page 1.)

cused the first Bulletin was issued and circulated.

QUESTION OF KNOWLEDGE.

The next question to be determined is whether the accused were aware of the fact that the local Government had extended the original order. It has been proved that the original order has been duly promulgated and served personally on the then President, Vice-President, Secretaries and Treasurers of the B. P. C. C., but it had neither been served personally nor the provisions of Clause 2 of Section 134, Cr. P. C., have been strictly complied with inasmuch as no copy has been pasted on the Congress House. It is common ground that the office-bearers on whom the original order was served had all gone out and after several changes from time to time, the present body came into existence. Yet the prosecution contends that there need not be personal service under Clause 1 or service by pasting of the extended order under Clause 2 of the above Section, because there is nothing in the wording of Section 144 (6) under which the local Government have extended the original original order to suggest that there should be a further service.

It has been contended on behalf of the fourth accused that knowledge is an essential ingredient of the offence under Section 188, I. P. C., and therefore it is incumbent on the prosecution to prove by positive evidence that the accused knew that the original order had been extended. In the present case if service of the extended order had been made either under Clause 1 or 2 of Section 134 the difficulty would have been obviated. But the absence of such a service does not render it invalid.

STANDING IN DIFFERENT POSITION.

I am unable to agree with the Police Prosecutor that if [redacted] visions of Clauses 1 and [redacted] complied with and if th[redacted] evidence either direct [redacted] stantial to bring hom[redacted] cused the fact of the ex[redacted] der, the promulgation of the [redacted] is sufficient to bring the accused within the purview of Section 188, I. P. C., if the office-bearers on whom the original order had been served had been prosecuted for violating the extended order. It may be contended that no further service need be made, but the accused stood in a different position. The original order was not intended for them. Nor could it have been served on them as they came into office long after its expiration. Therefore in the absence of the compliance of provisions of Clauses 1 and 2 of Section 134 there must be some evidence to show that the accused were familiar with the contents of the extended order.

The prosecution produced a copy of the Bulletin dated July 16 which makes it abundantly clear that those who printed it or order it to be printed or circulated presumably knew what its contents were. In that Bulletin a specific reference was made of the extended order. As the first and second accused were in the enjoyment of their respective offices from July 12, they must be taken to have known the contents of that order. It was open to them to say or adduce evidence to show that they were entirely ignorant of that order and that their conduct was not inconsistent with their innocence. But they did not avail themselves of the opportunity held out to them and therefore it is reasonable to infer that they had knowledge of that order which it is proved they have violated.

"EXTREMELY INTEMPERATE LANGUAGE."

As the language used in the three Bulletins is extremely intemperate and calculated to inflame the mind of the people leading to disturbance or riot, the first and second accused must have known that their disobedience was likely to produce harm. I therefore hold them guilty in respect of all three charges under Section 188, I. P. C.

The position of the remaining accused was not the same, continued the Magistrate. The third accused joined office on August 2, the fourth accused on the same date and the fifth accused on August 5. There was a little of evidence to show that they were aware of the existence of the extended order. There was evidence to show that that order was widely circulated, and so it might be contended that they in all probability read it. Although the third and fifth accused remained silent, in the absence of incriminating circumstances no inference adverse to them could be drawn. Further it had been held that the penal statute must be strictly construed. The prosecution was unable to adduce evidence to show knowledge of the extended order and therefore the case against these three accused must fail. His Worship sentenced Mrs. Hansa Mehta to three months' simple imprisonment each in respect of the three charges, the sentences to run concurrently. Mr. Lele was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment each in respect of the three charges, the sentences also to run concurrently.

WHY MR. ERUNZA DEFENDED.

—:o:—

Ordered By Vice-President To Do So.

We are requested to publish the following:—

"CONGRESS HOUSE,
BOMBAY, Sept. 2.

The undermentioned letter of authority was given by Mr. P. R. Lele. Vice-President of the B. P. C. C., to Mr. Erunza, Secretary of the B. P. C. C., to defend himself:—

I ordered Mr. Jamnadas C. Erunza to defend himself.

He was not afraid of going to jail.

(Sd.) P. R. LELE,
Vice-President,
H. M.'s House of Correction,
1-9-30."

Casualties.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Budapest.—Demonstrations ended in the afternoon, casualties being one killed and 50 injured.—Reuter.

GANG OF DACOITS ROUNDED UP.

—:o:—

Served As Day-Labourer In Sethia's House!

STARTLING REVELATIONS BY ACCUSED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Sept. 1.

Apropose a smart capture of several dacoits in the Market Quarter by Deputy Superintendent Tejumal last week, during the Magistrate confession one dacoit Raizu Brohi made startling revelations.

The gang consists of about 20 Lahichis, Brohis, Khosas, and other notorious dacoits, felons, and highway robbers, being one of the most dangerous gangs of hill-country dacoits.

Most members worked together in one party in the Central Prison and were confined to long terms of imprisonment. The confessor himself having served for 13 years.

Some members of the gang were working as Railway porters at Kotri shed and as labourers in the town to avoid Police surveillance and were carrying secret information to the gang. It transpires that the gang assembled together 2 or 3 days before capture in the Queens Gardens and near the Fort. On the day of the capture, one of them serfed as a day labourer at the Sthia's house at the Market Quarter on six annas daily wage and informed his confederates and prepared a plan robbing the Sethia's house, wherein the latter lived alone. The gang had also spotted some other houses in the wellknown Hirabad Quarter. They all met in the market mussafirkhan, but were surprised by the presence of Deputy Superintendent Tejumal, when the confessor and nearly 8 membess, were rounded up and captured with the assistance of the Market Police, nine of them making good their escape. Two absconders were later secured at the Kotri locoshed, and seven are still at large.

It appears there are some other similar gangs who have been carrying operations for sometime in Hyderabad and other towns. The Police appear to be possessing some important information leading to unearthing the existence of other gangs.

SERIOUS BUDAPEST RIOTS.

—:o:—

2 Killed: Hundreds Injured.

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Budapest.—Following yesterday's rioting and bloodshed, city is in a state of siege. There are armoured cars and machine-guns everywhere. There were at least two killed and hundreds injured.

"WORSE RIOT IN A DECADE."

Two policemen were seriously injured. The number of demonstrators is now officially estimated at 15 to 20 thousand. Nearly 200 persons have been arrested. This [redacted] been the worst disturbance in [redacted]gary in the past decade.—[redacted]ter.

BOYCOTTERS?

Replace your daily TEA to :

"CHAND BRAND TEA"

The finest tea grown and Blended by Indian Experts of 30 Years old Indian concern.

Fine in flavour and Exquisite in taste.

Sold in Tins and Packets everywhere.

Managing Agents :—

SAPAT & CO.,

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 2.

Main Road, Nasik.

Ravivar Peth, Poona.

JAPAN AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

Japanese workman and often inspire the artistic soul which he must certainly possess to create some of the masterpiece of commercial production which have been placed on the market.

INTENSIVE RESEARCH WORK.

Although it is not generally known the Japanese have, with a view to improving and enlargening the manufacture of paramount articles for export, established associations to further this work in industry Every sort of research work imaginable is done by these associations which establish experimental stations, collect funds for the improvement and development of the industries,—this coming from members of the associations;—investigate and study for the improvement of good manufacture, raw materials and methods of manufacturing in addition to other things along the same line.

It is interesting to have seen the great improvements made at the Port of Yokohama which was just completed a few months ago. When I was in Japan the finishing touches were being applied but the work was still undone. The great earthquake in 1923 laid the city low and it took actually seven long years to build it up again. And, as in most cases of the kind, the people there built a greater city. The buildings are not only superior but the facilities are also more modern.

Thus one finds that Japan has become commercial minded. The Japanese business man has found that he can become just as good a trader in foreign markets as the next person and he is doing everything in his power to exploit his whims in this direction. The consequences are that Japan is growing just the same as India would grow if she followed this one idea of the Japanese.

Politically Japan is in a state of some concern for the people at the helm of the government. Never before has Japan seen the growing power of the people. The labouring class of Japan has found that it has a voice. Now one finds that it will parade on certain days although police parade along with them, strange through this may seem. When there is a demonstration of the people in Japan the police march on either side of the procession although they do not interfere with its progress.

GROWING POWER OF THE PEOPLE.

Only recently Prince Takamatsu, second brother of the Mikado of Japan, passed through Malaya enroute to England to return the visit of the Garter Mission. I interviewed him for the second time in Penang. I found that aboard the same steamer were delegates to the International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva. Ten years ago it would have been out of the question for Japanese royalty to travel on the same ship with labour delegates. This only is one more indication of facts, which seldom reach the public prints, about the growing strength of the voice of the people in Japan.

In years gone by the decline of the Court of Japan followed the transfer of power to military leaders. Then the Mikado and followers were forced into near poverty compared to the splendour of their former ways. According to history it was in 1550 A. D. during the reign of Emperor Gonara that the prosperity of the Court was so low that it was in practical financial straits. This was a day of civil war, of strife, of famine and of epidemics. But gradually the Mikado and his followers came into power which they hold today. In spite of this, however, there are many in Japan who favour a democratic form of government maintaining the religious "rulership", as it were of the Mikado, following their honourable ancestors in this instance but thinking for themselves in the other respect.

Japan is truly a "Land of the Rising Sun."

THE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

a special market of such certified goods, established for each Congress constituency. From such stores the dealers should make their purchases. Or wherever there are Khaddar Stores instead, such articles may be obtained direct from the manufacturers on trade principles and should be sold in the usual business manner. This is sure to help the makers in their struggle for existence and shall also effectively check unfair competition. The middle man is always a parasite feeding himself at the cost of both the maker and the consumer. His gradual elimination means larger profits to makers, cheaper prices to buyers, and increased efficiency of the stuff manufactured.

THE CAPITAL AND THE CAPITALISTS.

There is no line of manufacture which can be properly conducted without sufficient capital. Many of the the present investors, as a rule, are mere money-lenders, who care only for interest, which usually takes away the cream of the gross profits and are little concerned with what (if anything) the manufacturer himself reaps. It is such system of doing business that often induces one party to practise fraud on the other to the ultimate ruin of the concern itself. This state of things ought to be altered. Enterprising capitalists must come forward who have "the interests of business" at heart, and with whom "the interest on their capital" is a secondary concern. It is precisely such investors who are expected to know when and how much capital to advance and how to employ it efficiently. And it is they who eventually reap the maximum benefit for themselves, leaving to the manufacturer at the same time a decent margin. Lastly it may be observed that to accelerate the progress of industries under the present circumstances, it will be more desirable—and indeed safer too—to help and encourage the going concerns, rather than start new ones.

GUESTS GO WITHOUT FOOD.

—:o:—

Dinner-Hall Picketed At Baroda.

A caste dinner was announced to take place on the 29th of August, at Narbheram Thakkar Sheth's place at Borada. He was informed by the Lohana Youth League to stop the dinner as it involved unnecessary waste of money which could be used for national service. But as no reply was forthcoming, picketing was started at Kumbharwadi at 5 p.m., where the dinner was to be served, and nobody could go and take his dinner there.

SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
Sept. 2.
—:o:—
Trivia, Clansten, Miri
Tamba Maru, Kannauchi, Kobe
Beldis, Norheim, Manchester
Linninatta, Lloyd, Singapore.

DEPARTURES.
—:o:—
Sept. 3.
Lichtenfels, Oltinam, Hamburg
Akbar, Ward, Calcutta
Shanghai Maru, Yoshida, Bidi Bunder.
Bandra, Brady, Busreh.

LOADING
—:o:—
Sept. 2.
Steamer Trewyn for London
Steamer Tamba Maru for Kobe.

S S Trivia:—The B S O S and D Company's steamer Trivia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Miri, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Linninatta:—The B S O S and D Company's steamer Linninatta, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Tamba Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tamba Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and 25 passengers.

S S Lichtenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Lichtenfels will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Akbar:—The T M Company's steamer Akbar, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Shanghai Maru:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Shanghai Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bidi Bunder, with same bottom cargo of sugar.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSLS IN THE DOCKS

—:o:—

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
TUESDAY, September 2, 1930.
2 Ranpura London 6-9 M M and Co.
4 City of Lahore, Karachi, 5-9, K Nixon and Co.
6 Tarantia Liverpool 5-9 Grahams T Co.
7 Lichtenfels, 4520 Karachi 2-9, L Edwards Ltd.
8 Gamaria, Japan NF, M M and Co.
9 Streefkirk, Karachi, 5-9, E D Sassoon and Co.
10 Khandalla Durban 10-9 M M and Co.
11 Trewyn, Karachi 6-9 M M and Co.
12 Tamba Maru Kobe 12-9 N Y Kaisha.
14 Sunland, 3,067 Dunkirk N F Grahams T and Co.
15 Bassano, Marmagoa 4-9, J Finlay and Co.
16 Ellora, 2,567, Africa, NF, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
1 New Orleans, New York 4-9 L Edwards Ltd.
3 Bandra, P Gulf, 3-9, M M and Co.
4 Vrasova, Busrah, 5-95, M M and Co.
6 Khosrou, Mauritius 3-9 T Morrison and Co.
8 Shanghai Maru, Bedi Bunder 2-9, L Edwards Ltd.
10 11 Jalapalaka, Calcutta, 5-9 Scindia S N Co.
12/13 Jalaveera, Rangoon 3-9,
16 Laxmi Alleppy 3-9 R Assaria and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
A Akbar N F, N F, T Morrison and Co.
B Falita Cochin 5-9 Malabar Steamship Co.
D E Garada, Calcutta, NF, M M and Co.
G Sophie Marie, 560 M Coast 12-9, Merchant S N Co.
H Jamnagar, Jamnagar 7-9, Naranji and Co.
K Chakla, Karachi, 6-9, M M and Co.
L M Vita, Karachi, 8-9, M M and Co.
P Nagina, Calcutta, 2-9, M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

—:o:—

FROM LONDON.
Ranchi 5-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Naldera 12-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Viceroy of India, 19-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Morea 26-9-30 P nad O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Mundra, 25-9-30, M M and Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Formosa 30-8-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Ridderkerk 14-9-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Yselkerk 5-9-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES
Rajputana (by boats) 1-9-30
Shanghai Maru 1-9-30
Kalavati 1-9-30
Varsova 1-9-30

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.
Penag Maru 17/9/30 N Y Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, 8/9/30, O S Kaisha.
Kidderpore, 11/9/30, P and O S N Co.
FROM AUSTRALIA
Mooltan, 12/9/30, P and O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN
Karapraa, 13/19/30, M M and Co.
Karca 27-9-30 M M & Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

Ranpura, 8/9/30, P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Trewyn N F, M M and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
C Lahore 5-9-30, K N Co.
Tarantin 5-9-30 G T Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
New Orleans NF L Edward Ltd.
FOR HAMBURG.
Sunland, NF, G T and Co.
Streefkerk NF E D Sassoon and Co.
FOR DURRAN.
Khandalla 10-9-30 M M and Co.
Ellora, M M and Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Varsova, 5-9-30, M M and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Shunko Maru, NF, O S Kaisha.
Gamaria NF M M Co.
Tamba Maru 12-9-30 N Y Kaisha.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalaveera NF S S N Co.
Gogra NF M M and Co.
FOR COCHIN.
Gandara NF M M & Co.
FOR CALCUITTA.
Jalapalaka, 5-9-30, S S N Co.
Garuda, NF, M M and Co.
Pasha, NF, T M Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON.
Ranpura, 9,243, Furlong, P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Trewyn 3221 Cransh M M and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Sunland T M Co.
Streegkerk, 3,828, Amsterdam, E Edwards Ltd.
FOR LIVERPOOL
Tarantia, 3,077, Kelly, G T Co.
C/Lahore 3,250 Meein K N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
New Orleans 3826 Cross L Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Shunko Maru, 5,027, Aoki, O S Kaisha.
Tamba Maru 3553 Kannauchi N Y Kaisha.
Gamaria 3,232 Lawin M M Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Bandra 1877 Rowe M M and Co.
Varsova 2043 Hannings M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalaveer, 3,084, Beatson, S E N Co.
Gogra 2,329 Morris M M & Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Ellora 2,567 Halls M M & Co.
Khandalla 3289 Baird M M and Co.
Pasha, 3,196, Duncan, T M Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Jalapalaka 2630 Courtney S S N Co.
Garada 3,241 Shillingloa M H & Co.
VESSELS IN THE STREAM.
Nirpura, 3,647, Eadle, M M and Co.
Ellora 2567 Halls M M and Co.

IMPORTS.

—:o:—
Bombay, Sept. 2.

S S Tarantia Graham Trading Co from Liverpool:—25 cases silk yarn; 20 cases cotton yarn; 60 cases belting; 24 cases cottons; 25 cases beer; 58 cases boot protector; 74 cases tyres; 85 cases whisky; 36 cases tiles; 53 cases cotton ropes; 333 cases machinery; 30 cases milk; 191 cases springs; 20 cases fruits; 100 cases salt; 75 cases newspaper; 231 cases E'ware; 39 coils copper wire; 20 coils steel wire; 23 drums dyes; 1069 drums chemicals; 226 drums paints; 423 bundles steel bars; 514 bundles steel sheets; 64 bundles plates; 211 bundles steel rivets; 1521 bags soda ash; 160 bags china clay; 1220 cases soaps; 900 loose drains; 50 loose cisterns; 135 bundles tubes; 649 bundles fire bricks.

From Swansea:—1950 bundles tin plates; 600 bundles steel sheets.

From New York:—19 bundles tubes; 67 bundles sheets; 59 bundles bars; 312 bundles hoops; 70 bundles plates; 26 bundles angles; 428 bundles tin plates.

From Manchester:—162 cases cotton yarn; 140 cases cottons; 200 cases copper sheets; 20 cases soap; 30 cases paper; 369 cases machinery; 3880 cases soda ash; 58 dm lubricating oil.

From Glasgow:—850 cases beer; 1926 cases whisky; 75 cases newspaper; 159 cases cottons; 136 cases cotton thread; 58 cases soap; 350 cases ale; 56 cases tallow; 234 bundles tubes; 345 bundles angles; 419 bundles plates; 68 bundles nails; 320 bundles pipes; 249 bundles rivets; 166 loose values; 310 loose acid jars; 575 loose cisterns; 22 drums paint; 5000 pieces firebricks.

S S Chakrota M M and Co from Rangoon:—37 bags betelnuts; 91 cases cutch; 224 pieces teak squares.

From Moulmein:—2141 pieces teak posts; 24424 pieces teak scantlings; 308 pieces teak squares; 1166 pieces teak planks; 1938 pieces teak sleepers.

From Cochin:—63 bundles mats; 38 chests tea; 384 bundles coir rope; 1413 bundles coir yarn.

From Calicut:—17 chests tea; 200 bales cotton; 211 jottas coir yarn; 100 jottas rope; 87 bags cocoanuts.

From Badaqare:—301 bags cocoanuts; 215 bags copra.

S S Khandalla M M and Co from Durban:—140 cases fruits.

From Daresallam:—79 bags gum rust; 17 cases ghee.

From Zanzibar:—290 bales cloves; 72 bags branze peels; 25 cases milk.

From Mombassa:—35 packages scrap; 238 bags wheat; 2997 bales cotton.

EXPORTS.

—:o:—
Bombay, Sept. 2.

S S Ranpura for London:—25 bales wool raw C Lister and Co; 6 bales animal skin S Mitha; 38 bales animal skin L Hassan; 7 bales animal skin M Esmail; 2 bales animal skin M M and Co; 1 bale animal skin L Nizami and Co; 12 bales animal skin H Jeewan; 5 bales animal skin C G Merchant and Co; 2 bales animal skin M S Ahmed; 2 bales animal skin N Arisully; 1 bale woollen carpets Cox and Kings Ltd; 1 bale woollen carpets M M and Co; 9 cwts brassware Thos Cook and Sons; 1228 cwts magnesium chloride Pioneer Magnesium Works.

For Marseilles:—30 bales hemp P Jadavji.

For Port Said:—86 bales cotton yarn A. El Ejel; 74 bales cotton twist A H Diab.

For Alexandretta:—84 bales cotton twist A H Diab.

For Jaffa:—23 bales cotton twist A H Diab; 11 bales cotton yarn C Pitamber.

For Beyrouth:—77 bales goat hair H Sholsoni.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool—60 bales wool raw K Esmail; 13 bales wool raw A J Calcuttawalla; 23 bales wool raw K M Nathoo; 14 bales wool raw M Motilal; 35 bales wool raw L Hassan; 10 bales wool raw Eastern Wool Trading Co; 27 bales wool raw Anglo Siam Corporation; 85 bales wool raw Clarke and Smith; 50 bales cotton thread waste M Chandulal and Co; 16 bales cottonfly B Karsondas and Co.

For Glasgow:—100 cwts ground nut oil cakes Volkart Bors.

S S City of Lahore for Liverpool:—100 cwts fenngreek seed M Bhuta and Co; 1500 cwts groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 1501 cwts mryabollams P Mathradas and Co; 14 bales cottonfly K Visram and Co; 11 bales wool raw H R Rehmanbhai; 50 bales cotton raw F F Campbell and Co; 110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Glasgow:—1000 cwts ground nut oil cakes K M Nathoo.

S S Steefkirk for Hamburg:—1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes K M Nathoo; 4000 cwts groundnut oil cakes Birla Bros; 2000 groundnut oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co.

For Antwerp:—79 bales hemp J Meyer and Co; 165 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam:—65 cwts ground nut oil cakes K M Nathoo.

For Reval:—15 bales hemp J Meyer and Co.

For Ghent:—115 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Trewyn for London:—2200 cwts groundnuts R Ramdeo.

For Dunkirk:—2000 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate; 55 bales cotton raw A Abdulrehman and Co.

S S Lichtenfels for Rotterdam:—275 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

S S New Orleans for New York:—411 cwts gum karaga N Moolji & Co.

S S Shunko Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw A Khimji; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 1400 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 25 bales cotton raw V Ladha.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 3000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Jamaria for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 200 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co; 494 bales cotton raw V Ladha; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 300 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton raw A Abdulrehman and Co.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw Nisho Co.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

November	9.35
December	9.48
January	9.53
March	9.71
May	9.91
July	10.08

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Sept. 1.
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality, Spot closed.

STOKC AND SHARES.

—:o:—
Bombay, September 2.

The removal of ban on cash transactions on some scrips had no effect of any importance as these are not dealt in freely and there was no speculative interest in these shares. This goes to prove that the Board of Directors had unnecessarily stopped cash business in these scrips, and the fears entertained about crisis had nothing to do with these shares To-day following business was done on cash basis:—

Hindustan Mill	1550
Manmad Press	250
Harvi Sabhapati	1145
Sara Sirajgunj Rails	72
C. P. Rails	90/8
Imperial Bank	1250, 1247/8
Imperial Bank new	316/4
Union Bank	3/2, 3/2/6
Central Bank	15/6, 15/4
Andhra Ord.	626/4
Tota Power Ord.	466/4, 462/8
Karachi Elec.	150
New India Insc.	18/2
Bombay Steams Pre.	201/4
Scindia	7/10, 7/7
Tata Steel Second Pref.	56/4, 55
Tata Construction	30
Bombay Telephone	44/8
B. B. Petrol	3/1/6, 3

—:o:—

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, September 2.

In full-pressed Bales.	September. 31-8-30	This year.
Khandesh	...	294,922
Central India	171	411,394
Barsi and Nagar	58	262,001
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	93,161
Berar	299	731,747
Central Provinces	...	406,227
Total Oomras	528	2,199,452
Dholera	165	198,889
N.W. Provinces	190	140,446
Rajputana	184	58,599
Sind-Punjab	200	153,145
Broach	...	287,060
Coompta & Dharwar	314	160,648
Westerns-Northerns	700	71,241
Cocoanada	...	103
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1	46250
Persian	..	704
American	...	15,889
Egyptian & African	...	146,920
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	858
Total	2,282	3,480,214

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

—:o:—
Bombay, September 2.

In full-pressed Bales.	to 31st Aug. September. 31-8-30	This year.
Europe	2,720	981,783
Japan & China	10,246	1,846,729
Coast Ports	...	25,301
Up-country by Rail	...	143,938
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	17,344
Total	12,966	2,815,185

READY COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—
Bombay, September 2.

The ready cotton market was steady with a fair demand. The statistical situation has greatly improved and quotations are as under:—

Broach	194/198
Oomra	194/198
Bengal	148/156
Mathia	163/170
Khandeish	168/173
Akola/Khamgaon	170/175
Nagar/Vambori	165/171
Barsi/Kurduwadi	163/170
Jalna/Aurangabad	168/173
Nagar/Vambori	165/77
Purna/Parbani	170/176
Khandwa/Sanavad	172/176
Indore/Ujjain	172/180
Miraj/Sangli	217/225
Coompta	215/230
Tirupur/Cambodia	260/295

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, September 2.

F. P. Bales	1930-31 1/9/30	1929-30
Receipts to date	63600	524000
Receipts Yesterday	do. —	30000
Exports to date	do. 271000 29/8/30	257000
Stock at Ports	1881000	662000
" Interior Towns	do. 559000 29/8/30	194000
" Liverpool	753000	809000
Visible Supply	do. 3351000 1/9/30	1641000
Quantity in sight	do. 765000 29/8/30	659000
Quantity of sight	504000	810000

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, September 2.

September	134.20 plus 0.50
December	128.10 — 0.20
March	128.60 — 0.20

GOLD & SILVER.

Bombay, September 2.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	10	3
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	7	0
Mint Gold, 2nd "	31	7	6
Silver, Ready	47	1	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	46	13	0
Silver, 2nd "	46	10	0

LONDON RUBBER.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot, sellers 4 13|16d

LINSEED OIL.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt, Sept|Dec sellers 29|3
Linseed Oil, naked London, twt, Jan April sellers 28 1 1|2

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Sept. 2.
B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 to Feb
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Nea
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 Mai
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 to Oct.
Banks Buying 3 mos. 1/5 15/16 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/5 31/32 Sept.
NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 278 1/4
Banks Selling T T 278
Banks Buying T T 276 3/4.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 914
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137 1/8
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/2
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 91.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 110 1/4
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.86 13/16 1st instant.
Shanghai/London 1/7 3/8 2nd instant.
Japan/London 2/0 11/32 1st instant
London/Paris 123.75 1st instant
London/Belgium 34.84 1st instant.
London/Switzerland 25.035 1st instant
London/Italy 92.95 1st instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-5-0 30th ultimo; £4-5-0 1st instant.
Silver London Ready 16 1/2 30th ultimo; 16 7/16 1st instant.
Silver London Forward 16 1/2 30th ultimo; 16 7/16 1st instant.
Silver New York Ready 36 30th ultimo; closed. 1st instant
London Discounts 3 mos 2 1/16 per cent 30th ultimo; 2 1/16 per cent 1st instant
London Discounts 6 mos 2 3/8 per cent 30th ultimo; 2 1/8 per cent 1st instant
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos 3 per cent.
6 Mos 3 per cent
12 mos 4 per cent
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver:—Market is quiet. China Banks bought and sold. Business small.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 64-15
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/2
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73/4.
4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/14
4½ per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83/4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/15
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96/4
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94/5.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/3.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933/36 Rs. 100/6.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105/2.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/12
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/4
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 90/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 102/8.

FORWARD RATES.

17th September Settlement.
3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs 64-12-0
5 per cent 1945-55 101-2-0
Tone of Market:—Erratic but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

3 Months Discounts 2 1/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 3/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 p.c.
Call Money 2 per cent.
One month 2-1/2 per cent.
Three Months 3 per cent.
Six Months 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

LINSEED.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Linseed Calcutta, ton. Sept Oct sellers £16-15-0
Linseed Calcutta, ton Oct Nov sellers £16-15-0
Linseed, La Plata C.I.F. Sept Oct sellers £14-17-6
Linseed, Bombay, ton, Sept|Oct sellers £17-15-0

Palampadam Plantations Ltd.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL— Rs. 11,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL— Rs. 8 27,300

The remaining stock of 10,908 Nine per cent Cumulative Participating Preference Shares are now offered for public subscription at par.

1. The Company owns extensive estates of tea and rubber. The net income from the tea estate alone would be sufficient to pay a dividend of 9 % or more on all classes of shares.

2. Nine per cent dividend on preference shares for the nine years of the company's existence have been fully met up to 1st March 1930.

3. That the Directors themselves hold 26,289 out of 28,000 ordinary shares, which are not entitled to any dividend before a dividend of 9 per cent is paid on all preference shares for every year, *is a guarantee of success and an assurance* to the holders of Preference Shares.

4. Investors in the Company's preference shares will therefore enjoy all the advantages of a *guaranteed loan* at 9% on *excellent security* as well as full participation in the *profits of a lucrative enterprise.*

Share List will be open till 15th September 1930.

For further particulars and full Prospectus apply to:—

P. A. ITTY, B. A. & B. L., Secretary.

PALAMPADAM PLANTATIONS Ltd.
Kottayam, Travancore.

WANTED

DIVISIONAL ORGANISERS AND AGENTS

of Social standing to represent The United National Insurance Co., Ltd. (Purely Indian Concern) on very liberal terms. Anna-a-day Modern Policies offered. The Anna-a-day policy (without medical examination) is a novel one which requires no effort to sell. Only those who can guarantee business need apply to:—AHUJA, Patel Building Opposite New Kalbadevi Post Office, Bombay 2.

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Sept. 2.
Bengal 154 D. J.
Broach 212 A/M.
Oomra 183 D.J

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

Broach	200.	197,	193, 188
P. A.	210.	207,	203, 198
K. V.	202,	199,	195, 190
Dholera	201,	198,	194, 189
Kalajin	203,	200,	196, 191
Surat	290,	287.	283, 278
Rajpipla	277.	274,	270, 265
Navsari	295,	292,	288, 283.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX. GODOWN.
Bombay, Sept. 2.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 442/- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 95 per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 42/12; Highest Rs. 43/3; Closing Rs. 43/-.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

125 A. Damodar Wardha 174.
62 A. Damodar Bhopal 175.
78 Volkart Bros. Wun 172.
100 Volkart Bros. Dibal 156.
160 Volkart Bros. Wun 169 1/2.
98 Nisho and Co. Chopda 160.
118 Colaba Landmill Mandusar 170
84 G. G. Kesha and Co. Barwai 177
100 G. G. Kesha and Co. Arbi 175
88 P. Crystal and Co. Timba 199.
300 P. Crystal and Co. Sadli 197 1/2
155 Birla Bros. Amraoti 174.
100 Kotak and Co. Pandurna 176.
200 Gokuldas Dassa Hunganghat 179.

GOLD MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

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LONDON PRODUCE.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

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Castorseed, Bombay, ton, Sept|Oct sellers £15-2-6
Rapeseed Toria, ton, Sept|Oct sellers £13-15-0

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE.

—:o:—
LONDON, Sept. 1.

Interest, day to day Loans 1 1/2 per cent.
Interest, 7 days' Market Loans 2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 2 1|16 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 2 3|8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3 3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

—:o:—
LONDON, Sept. 1.

T T London on Berlin	20.39 1/8
T T London on Amsterdam	12.08 1/4
T T London on Brussels	34.83
T T London on Madrid	45.92
T T London on Milan	92.95
T T London on Berne	25.04
T T London on Paris	123.75
T T London on Prague	161 7

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

—:o:—
LONDON, Sept. 1.

Rozario Santa Fe per 62 lb. Cargoes Sept|Oct quoted 34
Barletta Russo per 61 1|2 lb. Cargoes Sept|Oct sellers 33
Wheat South Australian Parcels Arriving paid 34
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels Sept|Oct 34|3

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

—:o:—
LONDON, Sept. 1.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard C and F Calcutta:
Aug|Sept. per cwt.
September per cwt. sellers 8 3 3|4
Oct|Dec per cwt sellers 8|3
C and F Bombay:
September, per cwt sellers 8|4
C and F Karachi:
September, per cwt, sellers 8|4.

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LONDON, Sept. 1.

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Forward	16 7|16

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DR. TAGORE ON 'PRINCIPLES OF ART'

:o:

"My Paintings Are My Gift To The West".

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS SYMPATHETIC AND FAVOURABLE.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Deutsche Akademie of Munich has the pleasure of announcing to the Indian public that the famous Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore had been in Munich and was given a wonderful ovation by almost all the representative bodies of the capital of Bavaria. The poet is now making a tour in Germany following the numerous invitations that are coming from every part of the country. Previous to coming to Munich the poet had been in Berlin and Dresden where his lectures and exhibition of pictures were highly appreciated.

This is the poet's second visit to Munich. The profound feeling of respect and admiration which stirred the whole population of Munich nine years ago, when he first set foot in Munich, is still fresh in our memory. Times have changed, the post-war agony of Germany in 1921 has now given way to the grim joy of rebuilding in the face of thousand difficulties, but Rabindranath's place in the mind of the German public remains unchanged, as was amply proved by the events of the last month.

POET GARLANDED.

Following the invitation of the International Students' Association, Rabindranath reached Munich on the 19th of July early in the morning and was received at the station by Geheimrat Prof. Arnold Sommerfeld of the India Institute of the Deutsche Akademie, and the representatives of the Deutsche Akademische Auslandsstelle and the Hindusthan Club of Munich. A member of the last mentioned body, Dr. Kalipada Basu garlanded the poet at the station in right Oriental fashion.

AT OBERAMMERGAU.

The same day in the afternoon the poet motored to Oberammergau through Ettal, where he visited the famous monastery situated in the midst of idyllic natural surrounding. The whole of the next day was spent in Oberammergau where the poet attended the world famous Passion Play. True to their oath, the bearded and untutored peasants of this unassuming village in South Bavaria have staged the life of Christ at the regular interval of ten years during the last three hundred years as a mark of gratitude to God Who saved them from a devastating pestilence in the year 1633, and such is the success of their spontaneous flow of piety and devotion that even Rabindranath, patiently watched the performance from 8 in the morning till 6 in the evening when it came to an end.

On Monday, the 21st of July, the poet received some of the distinguished personalities of Munich including several renowned professors of the Munich University, those representative men of our country, who in all cases voice for the true sentiment of Germany. Notable among those present were Geheimrat Professor Foerster, Geheimrat Professor Schermann and others.

IDEALISM OF GERMAN YOUTHS.

In the afternoon Rabindranath paid a visit to the International Students' Home, where in course of a short speech he drew a parallel between the Students' Organisations in India and in Germany and compared the emphatic creeds which now obtain among the Indian students to the generous idealism of the German Youth movement. It came as a surprise, for the Indian students are not generally known in Germany to be devoid of the sentiments of idealism, nor are the German students in any sense free from the mire of political strife.

PRINCIPLES OF ART.

In the evening the poet delivered a lecture on the principles of art in the Auditorium Maximum of the Munich University. In spite of the exorbitant price of the tickets the big hall was full, and even though the poet spoke in English he was perfectly understood by the audience, and every stroke of humour in his speech was accompanied by signs of appreciation.

Rabindranath spoke for about one hour and a half. The guiding principle in art, he said, should never be anything subjective. Every individual is unique, but at the same time a unit of the universe, an inseparable part of the whole. To place the individual unit in this universal perspective is, according to Rabindranath, the function of the true artist. The speech, needless to say, made a deep impression and was highly spoken of in all Munich papers.

A SUMPTUOUS MEAL.

On the next day too, the poet had to face a busy programme. In the morning he was invited by his Excellency Oskar von Miller, the founder of the Deutsches Museum in Munich. The poet reached the museum towards midday and his Excellency showed him personally for three hours some of the most interesting collections in his museum. The exhausting tour through the museum was followed by a sumptuous meal in the beautifully decorated dining-saloon, at tifully many distinguished professors, including Professor Benoy Kumar Sarkar of the Technische Hochschule, Munich, and some Indian students of Munich were present. The convivial gathering broke up towards 4 in the afternoon. At seven in the evening the poet was officially received by the Mayor of Munich in the Town Hall where Rabindranath entered his name in the Town-Register.

ARMY OF AUTOGRAPH HUNTERS

From the Town Hall the poet came directly to the Studentenhaus where the Deutsche Akademie had organised a feast in his honour. The main feature of the evening was the staging of Tagore's very popular drama "Post Office" by the German students. After Geheimrat Friedrich von Muller, President of the Deutsche Akademie, had introduced the poet to the audience, Rabindranath in his short reply expressed his appreciation of the honour thus paid to him and in a few words tried to explain the underlying idea in his "Post Office". The play was successful beyond all expectations Many among the audience were visibly moved and all were enraptured. After the play it was some time before the poet could be freed from the army of autograph hunters.

"MY PAINTINGS ARE MY GIFT TO THE WEST."

On the following day (23rd July) Rabindranath sprung a surprise on the Munich public. The news that the Poet Tagore was exhibiting some of his pictures in the Gallery Gaspari came really as a pleasant surprise to all. Punctually at half past eleven the elite of the society of Munich were gathered in Gallery Gaspari to hear the opening speech of the poet. In his short but beautiful speech Rabindranath said that his poems cannot be translated into a foreign language in their true form, for all good poetry loses in the process its subtle suggestion and lyrical atmosphere. But pictures require no translation—their appeal is direct. "My poetry is for my countrymen," said he, "My paintings are my gifts to the West." The most remarkable feature of these pictures was their technique. It is quite European. The poet remarked that he is proud of this fact, for this shows that he has been successful, at least to some extent, in bringing about a union of the spirits of the East and the West in himself.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

This was the last public function of the poet in Munich. Next day early in the morning he left for Frankfurt. The newspaper comments on Rabindranath were throughout sympathetic and favourable, but from time to time some dissenting voices were heard. Some papers commented that the poet aims too much at scenic effect, but all had to admit, that if at all, the fault in this respect lies not with the poet himself, but rather with those, whose business it is only to make fuss over him.

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Brown the biscuits in Cocogem dust with pepper. Make a mixture of the other ingredients finely chopped up moisten with the sauce and spread over the hot biscuits.

• • • • •

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GREAT BRITAIN AND INDIA.

:o:

How Simon Report Insults India's "Sense Of Honour."

Mr. K. T. Paul who recently retired from the position of National Secretary-General of the Indian Y. M. C. A. writes in the "Epectator."

It would be wrong to imagine that the outburst in India against the Simon Report is a condemnation of every part of the scheme. There had then been scarcely time to take it all in, much less critically to weigh all the practical implications. But Sir John himself adjoures the world to take it as a whole. It is the scheme in its wholeness that is condemned. As a scheme, how does it look? The answer is a universal negative. The reason is not far to seek. It is as if one ordered a morning suit from a first-class tailor in London, and that master craftsman, with meticulous care, perfected a dress suit for the patron. Of course the creation may be immaculate and could be worn with great advantage. The only difficulty would be that that was not what was wanted.

The only fashion approved by India was a Dominion constitution—in embryo if you like. That was of course not in the terms of reference given to the Statutory Commission. But certainly the clearest indication of those terms was that the Commission should ascertain the mind of India in framing a scheme that could be worked; for to work any scheme, even the most perfect, the willing co-operation of India is indispensable. There was ample evidence, with all the strenuous boycott and the abstention of many of the first-class minds in India, for the Commission to discern this patent fact. An open revelation of it came about in November with the declaration of the Viceroy. And to-day the universal disappointment and surprise expressed by all manner of people finally establishes the fact that there was everywhere the belief that the Commission had understood the mind of India on the main issue.

Cannot the Commission's scheme be taken as a practicable start on the road toward Dominion status? Apparently India thinks that Sir John missed the way very early in his journey and has arrived at a castle—well battlemented and beauteous, but situated on a totally different road. Of course there are things in the scheme which are of great value. Many of them have to be implemented in the final scheme which is approved by all concerned. Even if half or three-fourths of the important things in the scheme are found to be indispensable, it is not the same as seeing them in the other setting, that which India with one voice wants.

This is not sentiment but a sober fact. It is abundantly clear that the idea of a Dominion constitution was entirely and deliberately absent from the mind of the Commission. That would have been fellowship on the road in which India has decided to travel. But Sir John parted company very early and is altogether elsewhere. If the Commission had been trying to visualize the edifice of a Dominion it would have given more attention to what it faintly adumbrates as a "council for Greater India." Let us not confuse the issue by using this term. For "Greater India" is in Africa, in Oceania, in South America, and elsewhere in the wide world. Let us speak for better convenience of a Dominion Senate.

A DOMINION SENATE.

The constitution suggested for that Senate is right. It is not a body related to British India any more than to the State. British India being democratically organized will be a federation of autonomous units whose common concerns are being looked after by its own Assembly. The States being autocratically organized and each being autonomous in itself will for such things as are of common interest to them find a common platform in a Chamber with its own constitution. The Dominion Senate will be a small body made up of representatives from both these groups through their common organizations, the Assembly and the Chamber, and the Viceroy will be its president. It is very much more conceivable, that the Princes will be willing to commit to the Viceroy, in his duay capacity as representative of the Crown and as president of the Dominion Senate the "paramount" power over them.

But if that is to happen, the Dominion Senate should from the first have substantial powers, even though some of them may be explicitly put in abeyance for a stated period or on stated conditions. The responsibility of the Senate would obviously be in regard to the matters which are common to the whole Dominion. During the period of abeyance the function of the Senate might be consultative as regards some of those subjects. But in so far as the consultation is a statutory requirement laid on the President, and on the Assembly, the Dominion Senate would clearly stand out for the solidarity of India and as an earnest of the eventual arrival of full Dominion powers.

The obligation laid on the President to consult the Dominion Senate would be with reference to such subjects as are for the time being reserved to his sole responsibility. These would be naturally very few. "Paramount Power" would be one. The Army would be another. The Commission, in seeking a way out of a most complicated problem, has suggested a solution which is perfect in its technical practicability but utterly untenable because it is an anachronism. To accept the Commission's scheme would be to place in India an "Army of Occupation." It is just one of those matters which conflict with the Indian sense of honour. From the day that any such thing is done there will be opposition concentrated on it until it is removed. It would be quite a different matter if the Viceroy himself were the Commander-in-Chief, as is the President of the American Republic. His dual capacity would be the saving factor in this matter also. The Army would be the Dominion Army, even though in extreme emergency the Viceroy would have to take his orders only from His Majesty.

With some such Dominion Senate started at one end, and with the principle of autonomy increasingly observed in the component parts which make up the Dominion, there would obviously be less difficulty in making the Central Executive responsible to the Assembly, the Council of State, of course, going out of existence as an expensive, useless and out-of-date luxury.

If I have stated these tentative ideas it is not with a view to a deliberate criticism of the Report. It was only to make the point that the scheme as it stands was not worked out with a Dominion constitution anywhere within range as an objective, and to explain why in India there was such a universal disappointment.

UNFAIR CHALLENGE.

Sir John challenges the critics to produce an alternative. That is not well done. We, both Britain and India, are now face to face with a first-class constitutional and administrative problem the like of which has not appeared in the history of the world. It is almost as big in magnitude and complexity as what was faced at Versailles in 1919. In the human implications of it it is very different and even more difficult. Seven experienced minds picked out from the Parliament of Britain have given to it their main—some of them exclusive—attention for two years. To ask India to produce an alternative overnight is not fair. India has produced some schemes, every one of which, let us admit, is seriously defective: defective chiefly because none of them had the advantage of the presence of all the interests concerned. The Nehru Report, to take one instance, suffered from the absence of the British element and the Princes; just as much as the Simon Report suffers from the absence of the Indian element and the Princes. The one body which can produce something like a real solution is the Round Table Conference, on the assumption, of course, that it is truly Round Table representing all chief interests concerned.

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PICKETING OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

—:o:—

Instructions By Mrs. Uma Nehru.

Mrs. Uma Nehru, President, Provincial Congress Committee, has issued the following instructions regarding picketing of educational institutions:—

(1) As far as possible no cordons should be formed by joining hands, but volunteers should be at liberty to stand in a line.

(2) I am not very much enamoured of the practice of lying down at a slightest provocation. Lying down is a most serious thing and a method to be used justifiably under very extraordinary circumstances. I am convinced that if there is a proper picketing on the lines indicated above there would be no necessity to resort to this extreme measure.

(3) There should be absolutely no jeering or use of abusive language. National songs should be sung continuously and it is the duty of the Congress to see to it that nobody is insulted if he or she differs from the picketers and insists on going in.

(4) It is also the duty of the Congress volunteers to control the crowd of sympathisers that collects round picketers. The crowd must be kept at a distance so that everyone may be able to pass unmolested right up to the picketers. Traffic must also be left unobstructed on public roads, and Congress volunteers must see to it that such public roads are kept absolutely clear.

(5) It must never be forgotten that the Congress is strictly non-violent—and there should be no violence in either word or deed by the picketers. For this I suggest that there should be a leader of every group of picketers who alone should be allowed to speak—the others are soldiers who should not interfere, but should implicitly follow their leaders' orders.—"The Leader."

AVOID EXPENDITURE ON DRINKS.

—:o:—

Netto's Appeal To "Canterbury Association."

The 12th annual general meeting of the Members of the New Canterbury Bandra Feast Savings Association was held lately at the residence of Mr. Frank Pereira, Secretary and Treasurer of the above Association.

The President Mr. Felix F. Netto called upon the Secretary to read the Report, which was read and duly adopted. The Association has 84 members on the roll and the total subscription collected during the year was Rs 5,184 and the income derived on that sum was Rs. 248-6-7 1|2. The Association declared a dividend of 2 1|2 annas per share of 8 annas, which was very creditable.

The following were appointed office-bearers for the next three years:—Messrs Felix F. Netto, (President), Anthony Fernandes, (Vice-President), Frank Pereira, (Secretary and Treasurer), L. M D'Abreo, W. T. Fernandes, P. F Netto, J. T. Netto, N. F. Fernandes and Sylvester Netto.

Mr. W. T. Fernandes raised the toast of the Association calling upon the President Mr. Felix F Netto to respond on behalf of the Association who in turn, made an eloquent speech and his main point was that the members should not waste money on hot drinks He himself set an example by not having a single drop of liquor and implored the house in alluring terms to cut off as far as possible all the leakage expenses and thus save money for legitimate requirements and higher education of their children, which is a source of glory to every parent.

THE PEACE EMISSARIES

—:o:—

Not Pessimistic

The Simla Correspondent of the "Leader", writes:—

Now that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar have left, there is considerable speculation regarding the nature of the reception they had here. Their chief anxiety, it seems, is to remove the misunderstanding between both sides and to pave the way for the Congress joining the Round Table Conference.

Whether they have succeeded in this object is a question that will be most effectively answered next week. But there is no doubt that hitherto they have found enough ground for persisting in their efforts. Whatever the speculators have said about Mahatma Gandhi's letter, certainly most of these gossips are untrue. There is no doubt that the letter was stiff in the sense that it wanted certain acts of demonstration from the Government of India to establish the 'change of heart.' These Simla has rejected and instead some suggestions have been made to convey the mind of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State through these intermediaries to the Congress leaders.

I understand that there was no discussion with the executive Council such, but that yesterday the Viceroy and the two peace-makers were assisted in their talks by Sir George Rainy and Sir B. L. Mitter when the issues were discussed hotly and with perfect frankness. But there still remains the risk whether the point of view which the Viceroy stated has the endorsement of his Executive Council in which the European-cum-Muslim combination remains against the peace moves and any parleying with the 'rebels.' Probably as an insurance against future difficulties the Viceroy has not given anything in writing as his counter-proposals, but has allowed the two intermediaries to take notes in terms perhaps approved by the Viceroy of the gist of their talks. Well, this for the time being is good enough and if the final terms are agreed these terms can be made more formal.

Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar left Simla to-day in the spirit not of pessimism but of satisfaction at finding that after all what they have secured here is not altogether a shadow. But what will be the nature of the reception in Allahabad? Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, though a left winger, leaves no doubt on one's mind of what he wants, while Pandit Motilal has not been in proper temper because of his illness. Gandhiji was found by the peace-makers perhaps an ideal opponent who entertains no ill-will and lays his cards on the table as frankly and convincingly as any one can and yet he is a master politician and tactician. But the fact that Gandhiji presents less difficulty than any other hardly helps materially in the negotiations which are conducted on the constitutional basis of Pandit Jawaharlal being the head of the Congress and, therefore, the ultimate arbiter of the peace terms for the solution of which Mahatma Gandhi and others can only render a helping hand.

However, the task remains one of undoubted difficulty though not unpleasant. The perseverence and patience which both the peace-makers have shown has won them praise even in opposition circles and it is felt that no two persons on one mission could have developed such complete understanding and trust of each other. Whether they fail or succeed the next ten days will show, but they cling to the belief that hope remains and that, though the arrests and convictions of Congress leaders at Delhi are another stab in the back, the justice of their cause may yet prevail, so that the Conference in November may fulfil its original purpose against the attempt of designing men to stage a communal drama in London and break it on that rock much to the delight of imperialists and to the amazement of American spectators.

Classification Of Political Prisoners.

—:o:—

The "Tribune", writes:—

Is there to be no uniformity in the classification of political prisoners? Is each Magistrate or Judge who tries a political offender to be at liberty to classify the accused in any manner he pleases without regard to the rules framed by the Government of India for the guidance of the magistracy and the local Governments? That this is exactly, what is being done, at any rate, in our own Province, the treatment of Lala Mohan Lal, a prominent member of the Servants of the People Society, as C Class prisoner, like so many other cases to which we have already referred, convicingly shows. So far ten members of the Society have been arrested. Of these nine are undergoing sentences of imprisonment, while one is still under trial. Of these nine three, who have been convicted and imprisoned in the U. P., and one, who is in Thana jail in the Bombay Presidency, are being treated as A class prisoners. Of the remaining five, four are being treated as B class prisoners. Lala Mohan Lal is the only member of the Society who is being treated as a C class prisoner. Can any one say why this invidious distinction is being made between him and the other membes when in point of education, character, social status and standard of living he is on the same footing as the others? The anomaly of this unjust differentiation becomes all the more glaring when it is borne in mind that in another case, Pandit Raja Ram, who is not a member of the Society but an assistant, has been very rightly given the B class by the Additional District Magistrate of Sheikhupura. In recommending this treatment for him the Magistrate says:—"He has knowledge and education behind him. He belongs to the Servants of the People Society and as such his social position is quite good. He is certainly worth more than Rs. 45, which he is getting only as honorarium. He is at present residing in the bungalow of the late Lala Lajpat Rai and lives in the Civil Station. I could presume his habits of life are above the average man. Taking these facts into consideration I would recommend that he be put in class B." If these are good and adequate grounds for putting Pt. Raja Ram in class B. and few will deny that they are, with what plausibility can the same treatment be denied to Lala Mohan Lal, who, besides having all the qualifications that Pandit Raja Ram has, occupies a higher position in the Society than he does? Is it too much to hope that the Punjab Government will right the grave wrong that has been done to Lala Mohan Lal by the trying Magistrate and put him in one of the two higher classes?

FESTIVALS AND DRINKING

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Your correspondent, Jalu, has not exaggerated at all when he says that the Bandra Feast, which occurs every year in September, is made the occasion for much drinking which is certainly a reproach to the Christian community of Bandra and Bombay also. It is not that the Christians of Bandra are habitual drunkards, but it is due to an old social custom which expects every one to spend lavishly on that day and the seven days that follow. (That festival lasts a week.) This is unfortunate as many of these people can ill-afford to do so, and many of them are by nature sober people. It might have been easy to do so years ago when liquor was cheap, but at the present time when the Government draws a large revenue from the liquor trade, people ought to think twice before spending lavishly on spirituous drinks. The Bandra Feast is not the only religious festival in which people spend foolishly on spirituous drinks. That festival is, indeed, the beginning of a number of such festivals all round Bombay and its suburbs. Every Church here celebrates its annual festival, or the feast of its patron saint. Soon after the Bandra festival comes the Rosary feast, then that of St. Theresa, and so on, till November. All these festivals are kept up with great 'eclat' and much expenses in drinks. There are also the Annual Thanks-giving Services, which, under the guise of religion and piety, are made the occasions for free "boozing". Readers of newspapers must have remarked that certain employees of many business houses in Bombay always announce the celebration of their annual thanks-giving services. The object is ostensibly religious, but the real attraction is the orgie. On such occasions Bacchus is the real God which is worshipped and thanked.

I am glad to say that I know some Christians who have resolved not to taste alcohol during the present national struggle. They rightly look upon this as a sacrifice in the cause of the Motherland. Their example ought to be followed as it will mark a real progress in the social life of the Christian community. I may also add that in this connection the "Chronicle" is rendering a great service to social reform as the Catholic journals here never say a word against this social evil. On the contrary, these religious festivals are greatly encouraged though this does not necessarily mean that drinking is also encouraged. On such occasions, however, the temptation is really too strong.—Yours, etc.,

TEMPERANCE.

Aug. 30.

A WORD TO 'KUNBI'

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The forebodings of "Kunbi" in to-day's issue of the "Times of India" under the caption of "Ganpati Festival and After" are less artful than his art of telling them in the fashion of a true sympathiser of the poor mill-hand, the Bania and the City at large of Bombay. Yes: with such a dozen Kumbis by her side, the Old Lady of Bori Bunder can well progress with her long-cherished propaganda of anti-Congress work, which she has so sincerely recommended for promotion by Government.

"Kunbi" poses as an admirably great friend of the mill-hand, the Bania and this prosperous city of Bombay, and does show in his best, while so single-handedly running to the rescue of all these three! But alas! he is late; rather too late. The mill-hand, by the time, has full well-known as to who it will be that will watch his interests and his proper and full share in the industry which he and his forefathers have fostered and built up. Why, his very experience of over the last half a century past has taught him the right and now he knows, who is who.

The purse of the Bania is out of question; "Kunbi" need not worry about it. For, with Banias of a certain type their purse is always their first and foremost consideration; no one can beat them in judging the value of his moneys and its opportune investment.

And then comes prosperous Bombay. The Satyagrahis do love Bombay as affectionately as "Kunbi" does. The Satyagrahi does not want to nor does he expect to conquer the whole country by turning this City to ashes at any rate. At the same time, however, he rightly deems, no sacrifice is too great for the welfare of his Motherland. Cities, like the individuals, may come and go: the well-being and above all the independence and honour of his nation should be the uppermost thought in the mind of a Satyagrahi.

"Kunbi" is probably an Indian. Will he care to take my humble advice and dissociate with those who rejoice in outward order and appearances of things only and associate with those who are working for their country? "Kunbi" may also well direct his endeavour in persuading the Government and to meet the real needs of the hour before it is late, rather than go wasting his energies in such futile and prejudicial pursuits.—Yours, etc.,

S. S. KARANDIKAR.

Aug. 29.

KHADDAR PROPAGANDA

—:o:—

Mirabai's Speech.

Miss Mira Bai, who returned to Madras from a tour in the southern districts, addressed a public meeting at the Gokhale Hall on "Khadi". The meeting was convened by the Madras Mahajana Sabha and was presided over by Mr. K. Bhashyam. Several police officers and sergeants were seen in the building next to the Hall.

Miss Mira Bai at the commencement expressed her deep sorrow at noticing the small audience on a day, she said, when the whole of Madras should have turned out to protest against the arrests of all the All-India leaders in Delhi. To-day, she observed, Madras should have been throbbing with excitement and protesting from the housetops, holding meetings in the beach and in all the halls and organising processions and observing a hartal, but the day when Madras could awaken like that to the call of the nation had not yet come. Since leaving Madras, she had visited Tiruppur, Madura, and Coimbatore and had deeply appreciated the hospitality and love with which she was received everywhere. She felt that the people were full of enthusiasm. They would be ready if they could be given the necessary organisation and lead. They were like orphans. She found Madras the most backward city in the province. It was rather a sad thing because Madras should be most forward but however she was always hoping to see Madras cheer up.

KHADI PRODUCTION IN TAMIL NAD.

It was in Coimbatore, she said continuing, that she found the most political activity. Picketing was actually going on there and people were going to jail continually and meetings there attracted gatherings twenty or thirty times as large as the gathering present there.

As for Khadi, she believed that the possibilities of Tamil Nad in Khadi production were boundless. She had been round several villages and had herself seen that they had a fine quality of cotton in this part of the Presidency and they had a peasantry that knew how to card and spin and weave as well. But there was one difficulty in regard to the increase of Khadi production here as she found in Tiruppur and the cotton districts. Many merchants were coming into the field, some of whom had received certificates from the All-India Spinners' Association and were working to produce certified Khadi. But as yet this production was not sufficiently disciplined and it was really an irregular scramble on the part of the merchants who, she was sorry, took it more as a commercial affair rather than as a benefit to the country. They seemed to imagine that by snatching one another's spinners and weavers, they were doing themselves good but in fact the only result of their action was that everybody suffered but most of all Khadi production. What they now hoped to do was to get enteprising and honest people to take up this work in new areas. The scope, she felt, was limitless and if an intelligent and honest man chose to sit down and work it up he could produce excellent material. It was only a question of enterprise, patriotism and a little capital. If Madras could make up its mind she was sure it could take the lead in Khadi.

THE DUTY OF MILL-OWNERS.

She wanted that the mill-owners should understand that it was to their advantage as well as to the advantage of the Khadi workers not to compete in the field of cloth production but to work side by side. They could have a wide field to themselves and they must leave Khadi workers a fair field and then they would get along all right. What, however, happened at present was that the mill-owners taking advantage of the Khadi enthusiasm awakened in the people were deliberately making cloth to look like Khadi and letting people buy them thinking they were purchasing Khaddar. That was, to say the least of it, disgusting, and she told the mill-owners that by so doing they were committing a sinful deed. They protested loudly at first but later they saw the justness of her statement. Madras, it seemed to her, was no good for picketing or any political activity. She would, therefore, recommend that everyone of them should be a picketer unto himself. If every man and woman would make his or her conscience picket his or her hands and prevent them from going in for foreign cloth, the whole thing could be done.

A PLEA FOR PROHIBITION.

Proceeding she made a fervent appeal to the people to give up drink and to those who were not addicted to it to convert their unfortunate brethren who were in the clutches of that evil. Each one could do something here, she said. They could do propaganda against drink. In Madras, the drink evil among the poor people was a perfect tragedy. How could anyone of them sit still under such circumstances? Above all, how can the students sit quietly in their colleges which were run with the income from that very drink revenue. Unfortunately, they were hypnotised by English education and things English and the hypnotism here in the South was much stronger than anywhere else in India.

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
There are many bicycles to choose from, but only one
RALEIGH
THE ALL STEEL BICYCLE
which is entirely manufactured in the vast Raleigh works in England.
Easier and smoother riding combined with great strength give you better value for your money.
Free Raleigh catalogues from :—
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
313, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DIVINE TREATMENT OF HERNIA Wonderful Cure without Operation.
Any kind of Hernia either acute of chronic is permanently cured within a very short time Directions are sent on production of the detailed condition of the disease with one anna stamp.
Dr. H. C. ROY Divine Treatment Hall, 91, Amherst Street, Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
Sept.		
6th	RANPURA	16,601
13th	MOOLTAN x	20,847
20th	RANCHI	16,650
27th	MANTUA *	10,946
Oct.		19,648
4th	VICEROY of INDIA	16,132
11th	COMORIN x	11,518
18th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,000
25th	MALVA	
Nov.		15,568
1st	RAJPUTANA	16,838
8th	NALDERA x	16,601
15th	RANPURA	11,120
22nd	MACEDONIA *	10,946
29th	MANTUA	
Dec.		16,572
6th	NARKUNDA *	19,648
13th	VICEROY OF INDIA	16,619
20th	RAWALPINDI x	11,518
27th	KAISAR-I-HIND	
1931.		
Jan.		
3rd	MOOLTAN x	20,952
10th	RAJPUTANA	16,565
17th	RANCHI *	16,650
24th	RANPURA	16,601
31st	MALOJA x	20,837
Feb.		
7th	MANTUA	10,946
14th	COMORIN *	15,132
21st	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,548
28th	NALDERA x	16,938
Mar.		
7th	KAISAR-I-HIND @	11,518
14th	MACEDONIA †	11120
21st	RANPURA @	16,601
28th	NARKUNDA x	16,572
Apl.		
4th	RANCHI @	16650
7th	MOLDAVIA §	16,543
11th	MACEDONIA †	11120
18th	Viceroy of India @	19,648
25th	MOOLTAN x	20,952
May.		
2nd	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.

* Through from China.

with limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd Cabin passengers.

† To Marseilles only.

@ These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA", 16,543 tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March, due Bombay April 3rd.

The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.
Nov.		
20th	DUMANA	8,427
Dec.		
11th	DOMALA	8,422
1931.		
Mar.		
26th	DUMANA	8,427
Apl.		
16th	DOMALA	8,422

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships, Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£60	£56
Return	£112	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo and Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China and Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan.
1931.		
Jan.		
2	Naldera	Colombo and Australia.
16	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan
30	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
Feb.		
13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan
27	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Sept.		
3rd	Bandra	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
5th	Varsova	K'chi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
6th	Chakla	Karachi via P'punder and C'Mandvi.
8th	Vita	Karachi via Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha.
10th	Khandalla	East and South Africa via Marmagoa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500. May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.-Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD
Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND 80,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 24th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period on rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS.
opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. C. GRAY,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	---	9 Sept
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Sept.	12 Sept.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	---	@23Sept
*Penang Maru ..	5214	17 Sept.	30 Sept.
Terukun Maru@	12000	---	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Haku an Maru ..	10500	---	@21 Oct.
*Malacca Maru ..	5374	16 Oct.	82 Oct.
Haruma Maru@	10500	---	4 Nov
TangoMaru	6893	30 Oct.	13 No.

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	4 Sept.	22 Sept
Katori Maru ..	10000	18 Sept	6 Oct
Kashima Maru ..	10000	2 Oct.	19 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Asama Maru ..	22000	18 Sept.	24 Sept.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	28 Sept.	5 Oct.
Chinchibu Maru ..	22000	9 Oct.	15 Oct.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279 and 23788
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ltd.,

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN.
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
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3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

Western India
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 12, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONOS
Bonus per 1000 p. a.
W. Life End
Rs. 23-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,84,982.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS
For Agency and other particulars, please apply.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed ..	60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	30,00,000
Reserve Fund ..	24,15,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
Shankarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
L. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Dajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent. Abembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Seth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	111,000,000

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jaffa
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 8.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
K. YABUKI,
Manager.

Have you Tried

ULCERINE (regd.)—The greatest harmless antiseptic Ulcer healer ever manufactured in India. Without operation cures Fistula, Piles, Foul sores, Sinuses, Poisonous boils, all skin diseases. It also plays miracle in operated wounds. Ask for Free Booklet KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.

Amusements.

Excelsior Theatre
Twice Nightly 6-15 and 9-45
The Picture You Must See!
JOURNEY'S END
A lesson to the generation that does not know war: The Characters are real.

RIALTO CINEMA
From Saturday, September 6

VEER-RAJPUT
A Rajput Drama of Hate, Love, Sacrifice and Revenge Starring.
ZUBEIDA
JAL KHAMBATA, LOVJI LAVANGIA.

RIALTO CINEMA
DAILY CHANGE OF PICTURES!

WED. Sept. 3	AT 6-30 and 10 P. M. CHINA BOUND with DANE and ARTHUR
THURS. Sept. 4	AT 6-30 and 10 P. M. THE MYSTERIOUS LADY WITH GRETA GARBO and CARS HANSON

OWING TO THE PUBLIC DEMAND.
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road
Continues for one week more.
IMPERIAL FILM CO.'S
Super Stunts Picture.
VASANT BUNGALI
Featuring
Enchanting Screen Model Miss ERMELINE and
Supported by Dare Devil thriller Mr. JAL MERCHANT.
DON'T MISS.
DAILY four shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3-0 p.m.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
All the week at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Also
CHARLEY CHASE
All-talking two part comedy.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m
NORMA TALMADGE
In her Greatest Heart-drama:—
THE WOMAN DISPUTED
A Powerful Heart Drama that Tingles with the Laughter and Tears of Humanity.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"SLIGHTLY USED"
featuring
MAY MCAVOY
and
CONRAD NAGEL.
She was a widow, but her husband wasn't dead. She was engaged and then—her husband appeared!

Royal Opera House
To-day at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Screen Adaptation of the much discussed novel by
K. M. MUNSHI,
Politician and Advocate,
WHOSE FAULT
With
MISS GULAB
In a highly emotional Role
Human hounds hunt after her, crooks countsund her, the guardians of her chastity chastise her, because she, after the death of her husband whom she never knew, dares to open heart before a lover the flood-gates of her.
SHREE KRISHNA PICTURE.

AMERICAN COTTON PRICES.

Present Parity With Indian Cotton.

GOOD DEMAND FOR CLOTH CLOTH.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co., have received to-day the following cable from Mr. Garside:—

American Cotton is selling below parity with Indians. The present relation of American to Indian favour switching from Indian to American.

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON.

Consumption of Indian cotton by the World during the last season is 62 lacs of Bales compared with 5,564,000 Bales during the season 1928-29.

CLOTH TRADE IN U. S. A.

Sales of cloth by mills in America have been somewhat above production in aggregate during the past week.

Cloth buyers in America are showing more confidence in the current values by buying more distant delivery.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 1.

September		6.03 —02
October	6.02	6.01 —02
November		6.01 —02
December		6.07 —02
January	6.12	6.11—02
February		6.14 —02
March	6.23	6.21 —01
April		6.24 —03
May		6.29 —04
June		6.29 —05
July	6.37	6.53 —04
August		6.39 —03
September		6.42 —02
January, 1932		..52 —02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Sept. 1.
Demand Bills Closed.

LONDON SIVER.
Silver—Market is Quiet.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET CLOSED.
Bombay, Sep. 2.
The local forward cotton market again remained closed to-day.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 1.

Scinde Fully Good	3.50
Scinde, Fine	3.75
Scinde Superfine	3.85
Bengal Good	3.25
Bengal Fully Good	3.50
Bengal Fine	3.75
Oomra, Good	3.50
Oomra Fully Good	3.80
Oomra Fine	4.10
Broach Fully Good	4.30
Broach Fine	4.45
Broach Superfine	4.70

LONDON METALS.
London, Sept. 1.

Copper Braziers	£63
Yellow Metal	£51
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£14 1/4
Corrugated sheets 24 Gauge	£11-7/8
Tin English Ingots	£135-1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Sept. 1.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£ 16 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£ 111
National Bank of India	£ 40
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£92-3/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c.	£ 78-3/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c.	£ 101-1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	£ 45-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£ 56
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£65
Indian Stock 4 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£87
Consols 3 1/2 p.c.	£ 56
War Loan 5 p.c.	£ 103-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£ 95-1/4

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
WEEKLY REVIEW.

Spot demand has been improving. Rather more interest has again been displayed in Futures, shorts covering and less hedge selling causing a steady tone. The market, however, is still mainly professional, and with lower advices at the week-end from New York, prices finally again tended downward. The Egyptian section remains featureless.—(Reuter.)

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.
WEEKLY REVIEW.

Cloth:—Although a more optimistic feeling still prevails, and in some cases order-books are rather more satisfactory, the general turn-over is still small. Enquiries have been fairly plentiful, but offers have frequently been impracticable.

Yarns:—The demand has not expanded to any extent, but a fair amount of business is reported to have been booked. In the Egyptian section the demand in general remains limited.—(Reuter.)

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 3 1930.

HOW MRS. SARALADEVI AND OTHERS WERE ARRESTED.

Ban On Ranpur Police Enquiry.

(Through Dholera Satyagraha SAMITI.)

RANPUR, Sept. 1.

The Gujarat Prantic Samiti appointed an enquiry committee of 4 members to enquire into Ranpur police methods. The committee arrived here on the morning of 31st August. It was declared an unlawful assembly and was arrested for enquiring into police methods, under C. P. C. 144.

Early yesterday morning a policeman was seen moving with a drum beater. The drum was beaten at places and the drum beats cried: "People of Ranpur! An Enquiry Committee has come. Government orders you not to go there."

SERVING THE ORDER.

Somewhere about 8 o'clock the residence of the members of the Committee was surrounded by Police armed with rifles, 'lathis,' canes and Mr. Pathan, the Police Inspector, served the order prohibiting any such enquiry on the President, Mr. G. V. Mavlanker. Here is the full text of the order:—

ORDER UNDER SECTION 144 CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

"Whereas it has been made to appear to me, that you,

Ganesh Vasudeo Mavlanker,
Chaitanya Prasad Motilal Diwanji,
Balabhai Jamnadas Nanavati,
Ishwerlal Kalidas Vyas.
Mrs. Sarladevi Ambalal Sarabhai,

intend to hold an enquiry on the 31st August 1930 at Ranpur regarding Mr. Shahbuddin Kazi, the Sub-Inspector of Police, Ranpur, and other members of the police force, who are lawfully employed and whereas I consider that such enquiry is likely to cause annoyance to Mr. Shahbuddin Kazi and other members of the police force and also disturbance of the public tranquility, I therefore, prohibit you and any other persons who, are or may be concerned in this project from holding or taking part in such enquiry in any place in Ahmedabad District on any date within two months of the date of making this order.

Given under my hand and seal of the court this thirtieth day of August 1930.

Seal of the Court.
(Sd.) TAYLOR,
District Magistrate.

NON-MEMBERS INCLUDED.

It should be marked that Mr. Ishwerlal K. Vyas who is not a member of the Enquiry Committee is also served with the order.

COMMITTEE PROCEEDS TO WORK.

The members of the Committee, while receiving the order, intimated at the same time that they intended to proceed with this work inspite of the service of the order; and the proceedings would commence at 10 a.m. Just before 10 a.m. another posse of 29 armed police was called out on the spot. Mr. Kakalbhai Kothary as a press man, inquired of Mr. Shaikh, the D .S. P., who had arrived on the spot whether anything contained in the order was applicable to him as the press reporter. Mr. Shaikh first demurred but on being pressed for a definite reply declined to give any undertaking. He said he wanted to remain free to do what he liked in the matters of arrests and could not,—would not give any intimation as to what he intended to do in respect of any man present before the committee. Mr. Pathan immediately added that they would arrest any and every man who is with the committee.

The committee commenced its business of enquiry punctually at 10 a.m. in Mr. Jhaverchand Mebhani's residence. Mr. Mavlanker, the President, Mrs. Saraladevi Ambalal, and Messrs. Diwanji, Balabhai and members all were present. Mr. Kakalbhai Kothary attended the meeting as a press man. Mr. President warned Mr. Kakalbhai Kothary at the commencement of the enquiry that though he allowed him to be present and take notes of the proceedings, he was attending the meeting at his own risks. Mr. Kakalbhai Kothary then said to the President and police officers who were present that while fully understanding all the consequences, he would take his seat.

SCRAMBLE FOR TENDERING EVIDENCE.

More than two hundred statements had been recorded before the Secretary prior to the committee's arrival and about two hundred witnesses were to be examined. The local witnesses expressed their firm intentions to appear before the committee to tender evidence at all costs. Mr. Talakshi Manekchand Doshi, a prominent pleader of Wadhwan City, led the evidence, and exactly at 10 o'clock Shrimati Sonubehn submitted her statement before the Committee.

RUSH OF WITNESSES.

It should be mentioned here that there were not less than 25 competitors for being the first witness before the committee. The local Yuvak Mandal offered five of their members as the first witnesses while some of the ladies of the town made good claim by saying that one of them should be the first witness to be examined. Ultimately the ladies carried the day and Shrimati Sonu Behn appeared before the committee with her statement.

"GENTLEMEN, YOU ARE ALL ARRESTED."

The committee after going through their initial proceedings of constitution, etc. received the statement, read it and Mr. Talakshi Manekchand Doshi, the pleader, began to cross-examine the witness. At the very first question Mr. Sheikh, the D. S. P. who was all the while in the room got up and said: "Gentlemen I arrest you all assembled here except the police officers and press reporter." Mr. Kakalbhai Kothary asked the Police Officer to arrest him also as he was there with the understanding that everybody and anybody having any association with the committee was to be arrested.

MR. TRIKAMLAL SHAH ALSO ARRESTED.

One very surprising thing in connection with these arrests is that Mr. Trikamlal Shah, an electrical engineer by profession who had come there simply to hand over records to the Secretary, was also arrested, over and above the four members, one secretary, one witness and one pleader.

The following are the names of those arrested.

Members of the Enquiry Commitee:—

(1) Sjt. G. V. Mavlanker, a prominent member of the Ahmedabad Bar, President.

(Sjt.) Chaitanyaprasad M. Divanji, a prominent mill-owner of Ahmedabad.

(3) Sjt. Balalbhai J. Nanavati, a prominent mill-owner of Ahmedabad, and

(4) Smt. Sarladevi Ambalal Sarabhai, a prominent lady-worker and wife of Sjt. Ambalal Sarabhai, premier mill-owner and a prominbusinessman of Ahmedabad.

Secretary:—

(5) Sjt. Isvarlal Kalidas Vyas, President, Dhandhuka Taluqa. Local Board.

Witness:—

(6) Smt. Sonubehn Shamji Shah, Member of Smt. Khurshed Behn's Anti-Liquor Association and a lady worker of this side.

Pleader:—

(7) Sjt. Talakshi Manekchand Doshi, a very prominent worker of Kathiawar and a noted pleader of great standing of Wadhwan city.

Others:—

(8) Sjt. Trikamlal M. Shah, a prominent business engineer now of Ranpur and an ex-registrar of Gandhiji's Gujrat Vidyapith.

All the arrested persons were subsequently removed to Dhandhuka but as there was absolutely no place in the lock-up there, being full of undertrial political prisoners they were brought back to Ranpur and kept in the Dak Bungalow for the night. They are removed to Dhandhuka back again to-day destination unknown.

1st Barber: "How will you hav e it done madam, bobbed?"
2nd Barber: "Or cropped?"
"India": No, thanks. I choose to grow it long. Have you any Home-rule or Liberty lotion to help the growth?"
3rd. Barber: "No madam. If this becomes the fashion we are afraid we shall all lose our trade."

"SOCIALISM IN OUR TIME" IMPOSSIBLE.

—:o:—

No Evidence Of Desire Within Labour Movement.

"100 P.C. FREE TRADE IS FOOLISH"

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Mr. John Beard, in his presidential speech at the 62nd Annual Trade Union Congress at Nottingham, said that to make a fetish of hundred per cent Free Trade was as foolish and impossible as to declare that tariffs were a cure for all industrial ills. Referring to the possibility of organising the British Empire as an economic unit, he said that the matter should be explored in consultation with Dominions. He said emphatically that there was no evidence of the desire within the Labour movement for "Socialism in our time" There was at present no organisation capable of working a change from Capitalism without tremendously dislocating the social and economic life of the nation. Concluding he denounced Labour extremists for attacking Government.—Reuter.

NEW PLANS FOR DUNGRI.

—:o:—

(Through The Publicity Bureau, Surat.)

SURAT, Aug. 31.

About two days back the Chiefs of Police, the C. I. D., the Railway Police and the Baroda State Police assembled near Dungri. Nearly the whole area west of the Railway lines from Bilimora to Bulsar especially on either side of Dungri station was surveyed by these officers and charts and plans were prepared. A definite policy seems to have been decided upon at the meeting and brisk preparations are reported to be at ready in progress.

Mr. Maganlal Mistri, one of the enthusiastic workers in the Amalsad Chhavni has been arrested.

To those who were informed by the Government that their land was confiscated the Collector issued a fresh notice asking them to pay up the revenue.

Liner "Egypt's" Wreck Located

—:o:—

Paris.—Italian salvage ship "Artiglio" claims to have located the wreck of the liner "Egypt" which foundered in the Channel seven years ago. The vessel says she has started the work of piercing the deck, and hopes, as the sea is calm, soon to reach the strongroom in which there are gold ingots valued at £1,600,000. Reuter.

STATEMENT TO BE ISSUED AFTER SEEING MAHATMA.

—:o:—

Sapru, Jayakar And Iyengar Depart For Poon

No confirmation is available regarding the news broadcast in the local Anglo-Indian daily that the peace negotiations undertaken by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar have completely broken down.

Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar accompanied by Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar Editor of the "Hindu" arrived in Bombay by the Calcutta Mail, on Tuesday morning, "en route" to Poona to see Mahatma Gandhi in the Yeravda prison. They left for Poona by the "Deccan Queen" the same evening.

Interviewed, Mr. M. R. Jayakar declined to either to confirm or contradict the news regarding the breakdown of the negotiations. He said that they would issue an communique after seeing the Mahatma.

MOTILALJI'S HEALTH IMPROVES.

Mr. Jayakar said that Pandit Motilalji's health was now much better.

IBN SAUD'S GIFT TO HAJI MULTANI.

—:o:—

His Services To The Cause Of Islam

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Sept. 1.

An interesting ceremony took place yesterday morning here when Maulana Moulvi Mufti Mahommed Kifayatullah, President, Jamait-ul-Ulema, presented a gown to Haji Hafiz Mahommed Sadiqu-e-Multani on behalf of Sultan Ibn Saud, King of Hedjaj. About hundred people were present, prominent among whom were Ismail Ghaznavi, Agent to the King of Hedjaj, Maulana Ahmed Saeed, Secretary, Jamait-ul-Ulema, and Mr. S. N. Abdullah, Vice-Chairman, Delhi Municipality.

On request of Ismail Ghaznavi, the Muftisahib made a short speech in which he referred to the services of Multani to Hedjaj and Islam. Maulana Ahmed Saeed said Ibn Saud had done wonderfully well in restoring peace and order in Hedjaj, and the pilgrimage to holy places had become a real luxury as compared to former days. Indian Mussalmans could do a great deal to make the task of Ibn Saud easier, and make pilgrimage to holy places more comfortable. Multani thanked the speakers and Sultan Ibn Saud for the gift he had so graciously sent, and declared that he would serve Islam and Mussalmans to the best of his ability.

"TENDENCY TOWARDS VIOLENCE."

—:o:—

Present Forces Inadequate.

C. P. GOVERNMENT'S REASONING.

NAGPUR, Sept. 1

The C. P. Government has issued a press communique, that there is an increasing tendency towards the use of violence on the part of those participating in the civil disobedience movement, which has led to the quartering, at the cost of the inhabitants, of additional police in Marwara Tahsil, and in certain villages of Amraoti District. Though further warning has not been entirely in vain, recent events have shown that the evil has not disappeared in Betul District, where irresponsible preaching by Congress agents excited the primitive inhabitants of this neighbourhood to use violence to a small police force, resulting in the loss of two lives and serious injuries to several others.

In Raipur an excited crowd refused recently to allow a batch of prisoners on transfer to proceed to the jail and stoned the police, causing injuries, and finally had to be dispersed forcibly before the prisoners could be removed.

"THEFTS FROM GOVERNMENT FOREST."

In the town of Chanda a crowd stoned the police as they were escorting to the jail a number of persons who had been arrested fo committing thefts from the Government Forest.

A party of police and Excise officers were attacked and beaten by the villagers of Shegaon while carrying out a search for illicit liquor.

In Jubbulpore District, at the instigation of Congress agents, an attempt was made to breach the embankment of the Government irrigation tank, which, had it not been frustrated, would have resulted in serious loss of life as well as in the infliction of serious damage on the countryside.

"GOVERNMENT PROPERTY DESTROYED."

Reports from other parts of the province also bear testimony to other attempts at wanton destruction of Government property and the use of violence to Government servants in the performance of their duties.

The present force is inadequate to cope with the concerted attempts at violence. The Government have already undertaken to strengthen it by recruitment.

CITIZENS TO PAY FOR POLICE AID.

The Government desires to make it clear that if the people of any particular locality render it necessary to employ additional police for the preservation of law and order they will have themselves to pay for it. The Government therefore appeals again to all law abiding citizens for their co-operation in dispelling the atmosphere of violence. Sporadic outbreaks of violence can only lead to embitterment of feelings and grave pecuniary losses which will fall not only on those responsible for such outbreaks but on the remainder of the people of the Province as well.—A. P.

"NO QUESTION OF SLACKENING EFFORTS."

Boycott Must Be Stiffened.

NEW CONGRESS PRESIDENT ON PEACE TALK.

LUCKNOW, Sept. 1.

Chowdhury Khaliq Uz-Zaman, the new President of the Congress interviewed said that boycott still continued to be the principal item of work before the country. The result so far achieved was greatly encouraging, but there was scope for stiffening it. Whether the peace negotiations were being carried on or not there was no question of slackening efforts.

The Congress must continue to pulsate with vigorous life and the fight must be carried on, whatever peace talks might go on behind prison bars. He was confident the leaders in jail who were considering the peace terms would at some stage or other take the country into their confidence. It would then be time to decide whether the present Congress operations should cease or go on but that stage had not arrived.—A. P.

PRINCE OF WALES.

—:o:—

Promoted To be Lt.-Genl. And Air Marshal.

PASSES OVER FOUR RANKS

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The Prince of Wales has been promoted to be Vice-Admiral.—Reuter.

Besides Vice-Admiral, the Prince of Wales has been promoted to be Lieutenant-General and Air Marshal. The Prince thus passes over the Ranks or Rear-Admiral Major-General and Air Vice-Marshal.

The Prince of Wales also passes over the rank of Air Commodore. It is understood that three promotions have been announced together in order to honour all Services simultaneously.—Reuter.

WHAT HAPPENED AT OD VILLAGE.

—:o:—

Official Version.

The Director of Information Bombay, writes:—

Reports have appeared in the Press alleging that on the 29th August a police Sub-Inspector and 75 policemen arrived at Od village and on the 30th they stopped a 'Prabhat Pheri' party on the road and charged them with this with the result that 120 persons were reported to have been injured. The reports further say that the police went round to several houses and shops in the village, carried out lathi charges and took away national flags and also that eventually the police opened fire on some processionists, killing one man.

THE "REAL VERSION."

These reports are inaccurate and very misleading. In the early morning of the 30th, a Sub-Inspector and 30 men went to Od village in order to take steps to round up some Vaghris who had disregarded the roll-call rules, to prevent them from going to their fields in order that the Deputy Superintendent who was to come later, could take their thumb impression arrange for their release on bail.

While moving through the village the party met with a large 'Prabhat Pheri' which suddenly surrounded them and began to throw large stones at them. A lathi charge was ordered and the crowd dispersed. The Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Billimoria arrived at 7-30 a.m. bringing with him a force of police which raised the total to 60 men with lathis and 17 armed with rifles. The Vaghris were coming in and were being dealt with and being released on bail. Two 'political' prisoners had been arrested.

DY. SUPERINTENDENT RUNS.

At 9-30 a.m. the Police Patel came and informed the Deputy Superintendent that a crowd of 3,000 persons armed with dharias were approaching, with the intention of attacking the police. One of the 'political' prisoners then said that it was only a procession in his honour, not carrying arms which would just pass by an open space near the police and cause no trouble. Mr. Billimoria made the police fall in and then proceeded alone down the street to tell the leaders that the procession could not be permitted.

He suddenly came across a crowd of Patidars and others armed with dharias, spears and other weapons, shouting the Dharala Kikiyari or on the gound, the usual Dharala war cry and beating their weapons sign of attack. Mr. Billimoria turned and ran back, shouting to the police to load.

BILLIMORIA UNTOUCHED.

Several Patidars ran after him and one aimed a dharia bow at him. A police orderly with a dharia, who had followed him, parried the blow and sliced the dharia in half. Some marksmen fearing that Mr. Billimoria would be killed opened fire. One man fell and the remander retreated. Mr. Lahr, the other Deputy, ran towards Mr. Billimoria but had to run back. Several blows were aimed at him without result as two orderlies ran up to ward off the blows.

The Police PatelP and another ran into the village to persuade the crowd from returning to the attack. The police stood their ground for 50 minutes, but news came that Patidars and Dharalas from neighbouring villages were being summoned and as the force was such as could not cope with very large numbers, the order to withdraw was given and the force left the villages in their cars at 10-45 a.m.

The District Superintendent of Police went to the village later and re-arrested the persons who had been arrested but who disappeared during the disturbance.

FLOOD SITUATION IN SIND.

—:o:—

Three Villages In Jacobabad Taluqa Submerged.

REFUGEES RETURNING TO VILLAGES.

KARACHI, Sept. 1.

The report of the Commissioner in Sind on the flood situation in Upper Sind says that the level of the Nasrat Canal has dropped considerably and Kandiaro town in now safe. The flood water peak yesterday crossed the Naushahro-Padidan Road, where the level has risen to eighteen inches. The Mhour flood water is being dissipated-round Bhiria town, which is now safe.

On the right Indus bank, the southern branch of the flood was cut off at the source by the closure of breaches in Colonel Fifes Channel, the surplus water being disposed in the Jhalli bund compartment. The northern branch of the flood has reached Begari canal, where a discharge of seventy cusecs is occurring. The breach of the Khirthar on the 22nd created damage, but the discharge through it is now decreasing daily.

300 acres of crops in Jacobabad taluka are flooded and three villages submerged. The level along the North Western Canal and Khirthar is steadily falling. The river level at Bukkur rose to twelve feet during the week, but last night registered 11.9.

Larkana District is still badly affected by the Nara breach. At least ten days must elapse before the outlying parts emerge from the water making crop planting this season impossible. Flood water from the Magsi and Sita breaches is draining satisfactorily. The spill from Manchar Lake is returning to the river. Refugees are rapidly returning to their own villages. The public health authorities are taking precautionary measures against an outbreak of malaria.—A. P.

ASSAM'S BAN ON WORKING COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

SHILLONG, Sept. 1.

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee and the Assam Provincial Congress Working Committee have been declared unlawful associations by the Governor-in-Council.—A.P.

Nagpur Congressman Arrested.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, Sept. 1.

Mr. Dangre, a member of the C. P. Marathi, War Council was arrested this afternoon under Section 108 Cr. P. C. Mr. Dangre refused to furnish security and he was remanded to jail custody. —A. P.

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